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CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES AND CHINESE POLITICS

IN LAST week's issue of the *Review* a discussion was begun of a problem which appears to many foreigners and Chinese to be of more than passing significance—namely the attitude of the missionary in China toward the present political situation as it bears upon him and his work in this country. In last week's issue the editor of the *North China Daily News* was gently taken to task for pursuing a policy calculated, wittingly or unwittingly, to fog an important question, namely the importance of the missionaries making a careful study of their present status both in relation to their home governments and to the country in which they are pursuing their life work insofar as these matters have to do with treaties which are now in force in China and which a vocally —and in some cases intellectually—important, if numerically insignificant, minority of Chinese consider to be "unequal." Whether the treaties are in fact unequal and whether China's neighbors were or were not justified in imposing them upon the country, and whether the time has indeed come to abrogate or thoroughly amend them—these are not the issues at stake as far as we are at present concerned. Nor is it our object to presume to "dictate" (as the *N.C.D.N.* accuses the N. C. C. of attempting to do) to the missionaries as to whether they shall or shall not work for the abolition of special occupational or national "rights" in China.

WHAT we do unhesitatingly declare, however is the complete moral and legal right as well as perfect propriety of the missionaries in China making a most careful study of their present position, and then, through whatever channels they may as individuals or corporate Missions desire to use, pronouncing clearly, for the benefit of their own governments and of the Chinese people among whom they are working, upon their own position in this country now and hereafter. *Profoundly do we believe that missionaries to quite as great a degree as business men have the right and the duty to study the facts and outline a policy so that all concerned may know exactly where they stand and why.*

IT may be that in the past to a larger degree than we realize, foreigners have pursued a policy of opportunism and that many foreign business and missionary institutions in this country have, like Topsy," just growed". Along some lines this has undoubtedly in the very nature of things; along others, however, there can be no reasonable doubt that foreign governments have pursued a carefully laid out policy looking toward a definite goal—a goal

which has sometimes been advantageous to China and at other times distinctly disadvantageous. *But whether foreigners and their governments have in the past pursued settled or opportunistic policies that time is past*, and now, as never before, there is a demand for statesmanlike measures on the part of foreign diplomats, missionaries, and business men to a degree quite as great as that demanded from Chinese leaders. Policies must be formulated, and acted upon after they are formulated, but, in order to formulate policies, historic and fundamental facts must be taken as a foundation on which to build.

THESE are general statements, and perhaps they are so axiomatic and obvious as to be trite and unworthy of mention; nevertheless it seems often to have been the case in the dealings of foreigners and Chinese with each other that the obviously sensible aspects of cases have been overlooked and devious routes pursued which have led merely to the bog of confusion. As we have followed certain editorial and correspondence columns of local journals we have come to suspect that the meaning of the statements made above are not as clear to *everyone* as they may be to *some!* Various tones have been distinguishable in the discussions of the past few weeks dealing with "The N. C. C. and Politics." As far as we have been able to discern the editor of the *N. C. D. N.* has attempted to "bluff" into silence or, perhaps even to get dismissed from office, a group of thinkers with whom he, or his supporters, disagree and wish everyone else to disagree without bothering to think for themselves. They appear to think that by much blowing the coals of thought may be extinguished instead of being fanned into flame.

AS for the missionary correspondents who are—to judge from the tone of their letters—mostly of the elderly and extremely conservative type, some are sincerely of the opinion that the missionary ought to think and work solely along spiritual lines, and therefore should see nought, think nought, speak nought of anything which is not wholly spiritual in its essence. Others see in the attack on the N. C. C. an opportunity to drag before the long-suffering public the old question of Fundamentalism *versus* Modernism at a time when, if ever, all Christians without regard to sect and regardless of occupation ought to present a united front to the forces of strife and chaos in China. Still others appear to pursue, consciously or unconsciously,—mostly the latter, we believe—what the Anglo-German historian Cramb dubbed the Retired-Burglar Policy which means letting by-gones be by-gones, and each man keeping hereafter what he has got—no matter how he got it.

WE remarked in our discussion of last week that those who think the missionary has never before been interested at all in politics might do well to turn to the files of *The Chinese Recorder* for the 60's of the past century. To this we would add that they might turn to a still earlier source of information, namely *The Chinese Repository* which was published in Canton for many years during the 30's and 40's and which was edited by a very distinguished missionary, the Rev. Dr. Elijah Coleman Bridgman. If these sources are not sufficiently convincing or comprehensive they may turn to a work published quite recently, namely Mr. Tyler Dennett's *Americans in Eastern Asia.*

ON the score of the responsibility of missionaries to take an intelligent interest in the treaty question because of the part played by their predecessors of the nineteenth century, and because of the very weighty position of the missionaries in China in the first quarter of the twentieth century it is clear that the missionaries must consider carefully their position now and for the future. We shall discuss the first of these reasons now and leave the second for a later consideration.

NO student of foreign missions or of the Far Eastern Question can have failed to note with interest the appalling storm of criticism which has burst on the Christian Church in this country during the past three years and more especially during the past few months. The criticisms of the missionaries as agents of imperialism and spies of their home governments may be dismissed as Li Hung Chang dismissed the criticisms perennially levelled at him as "the barking of dogs"—but smiles and shrugs will not close the mouths of these "barking dogs", and an ostrich-like policy of hiding the head in the sand while exposing the body can but invite disaster. "Opinions will differ widely with reference to the part that missionaries and churches should take in the discussion of proposed revision of the treaties", says the Rev. Dr. Warnshuis in a recent Memorandum on the subject of *Christian Missions and Treaties with China.* "For various reasons both missionaries themselves and also the commercial and diplomatic people will urge that the missions should keep themselves aloof from these discussions. On the other hand, it is important to remember that the missionaries continue to be nationals who share in the responsibilities for the policies of their governments, and are looked upon in that way by the Chinese because of the extra-territorial privileges which the missionares enjoy in common with their fellow nationals. So long as they are citizens of their respective countries they cannot as individuals renounce the protection and obligations conferred by the existing treaties, and any modifications that they may desire in the provisions of these treaties relative to themselves can be secured only by a revison of the treaties. Moreover, the missionaries took a responsible part as advisers as well as interpreters of the representatives of their governments who negotiated the early treaties that have so largely determined the relations of western peoples with China up to the present time. The writer frankly believes that the missionaries will be more honorable if, instead of an attempt at aloofness, they will endeavor in rightful ways to use whatever knowledge and influence they possess in securing such a revision of the treaties as will more truly express the Christian principles that ought to prevail in international relations. In doing so they need not express any opinion about the action of their predecessor, nor judge them by standards other than those that prevailed two or three generations ago. They sought what they thought to be the best interests of China. But when in the light of to-day and in consideration of the changes that have occurred in China, they disapprove these treaties, it would seem to be their duty to lend their aid in making such modifications as appear now to be required by the demands of justice."

WE quote the above paragraph because it states much in a clear and succinct manner. It frankly admits what any student of the history of the treaties under discussion knows,

namely that several of the most distinguished of the missionaries of the last century aided greatly in the signing of the treaties which they believed were for the most part almost as much to the interest of China as to that of the West. It admits also what everyone knows, namely, that a missionary does not cease to be a foreign national because of his occupation as a Christian worker in China regardless of his own personal attitude in this matter. The missionary is either a foreign national or he is not; we have heard to date of no foreign missionaries who have renounced their citizenship; accordingly as foreign nationals they have as "good" a right to express themselves on aspects of the treaties which concern them as have any other nationals. Most important of all, in our estimation, the paragraph just quoted, points out to the missionary of the twentieth century the un-Christian lack of logic of pursuing what we described above as the Retired Burglar Policy of Keeping What One Has Under Any and all Conditions.

LET us not be misunderstood on this point: we do not argue here that the time has come when the missionaries or any one else should attempt to throw over board that which was gained with much trouble during a long period of time and much of which is as much for China's ultimate interest as for that of foreign nations and nationals. All we say is that it behooves the missionary quite as much as it does any other foreign national to study the background of the problems of the present day and try to arrive at a decision of what he believes to be best for all concerned. It was the lack of protection of foreigners in China by the government of China in the nineteenth century, and the lack of treaty guarantees for their existence and position in this country which proved an important contributing factor to the wars fought between China and certain powers in the century. A sudden abrogation of the treaties without adequate guarantees for the safety of foreign person and property in China by the central government could scarcely fail to bring more war with concomitant weakening of this land and its people. But because we do not advocate abrogation of the treaties does not mean that either missionaries or business men should pursue the policy of the ostrich of burrowing under cover and refusing to consider any change at all.

BRIEFLY now let us consider the "Christian" in China at the present time. Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, who has made himself very much *persona non grata* both with the *N. C. D. N.* and some of the more "safe and sane," solid and conservative missionaries because he has made a careful study of the legal position in China of the missionaries as a group and has honestly, if embarrassingly, announced his conclusions re certain of the issues involved, says in a recent article: "In order to understand this process of evolving "Christian rights" we need to keep in mind three principles that have constantly motivated efforts to secure them. The first is the 'most favored nation' idea whereby China having granted any favor to one nation was thereby expected to grant it to others. . . The second principle is that of the relation of Church and state. . . .The third principle touches the missionaries more directly. It is that should their Christian work require it they are justified in going beyond the treaties. . . .The story of the evolution of 'Christian' treaty 'rights' in China is interesting and to me somewhat humiliating. For about 300 years before the treaties of 1842-3 and 1858 Roman Catholics worked in China without any specially defined legal status. (Dr. Rawlinson *might* have added that the Christians who worked in China with no small degree of success from time to time from the early part of the T'ang period (618-906) onward, as well as the Buddhist and Mohammedan missionaries had no Treaty Rights either.) They began their work before China started the attempt to set up 'closed door' policy. This policy was due in large part to a somewhat ruthless aggression of Western trading enterprises. In sheer justice to China this fact as well as China's arrogant sense of superiority must always be kept in mind. But determined Western traders kept their foot in China's door and missionaries have entered through the crack thus kept open. So that back of the present legal status of all aliens in China including the missionary are, (1) An uninvited entry, and (2) Concessions forced out of China."

IT is not, perhaps, but it should be generally known that the rights to which we are referring are of three classes, viz. (1) Those shared in common with all aliens, (2) *special* rights accorded to missonaries alone, and (3) rights affecting Chinese converts to Christianity. The first group include among others the rights of entry into the country, of travel with passports, and extraterritoriality; the second group includes the right to propagate the Christian religion without molestation, the right of missionary societies to acquire land in perpetuity and erect buildings thereon in the country outside of Treaty Ports, and "effective protection" to missionaries who go into the "interior"; the third group guarantees freedom from persecution for Christian converts, liberty of conscience, and exemption from payment of taxes or levies for "the support of religions customs and practises contrary to their faith."

THE most elementary study of the treaty rights of aliens in China reveals then the specially privileged position of the missionary in this country. The fact that the rights guaranteed to all aliens—including those given to missionaries—are in most cases (except that of extraterritoriality) only such as are given by all civilized countries to all aliens within their borders should not blind us to the fact that the rights themselves are to be found in treaties which were ultimately *forced* from China. It may be, and we believe that, taking the state of affairs in China during the last century and the first part of the present century into due consideration, the use of force in obtaining these necessary rights was necessrry. As Dr. Warnshuis said in the paragraph quoted above we "need not express any opinion about the action of (our) predecessors, nor judge them by standards other than those that prevailed two or three generations ago"; whatever our personal attitude may be, however, as to the past there can be no doubt that Christian foreigners, and the missionaries to an even greater degree than holds with others need to consider carefully their present position with the object of seeing to it that while claiming to be Christians and—in the case of missionaries, at least—preaching a religion of love and peace among men they are not apparently or actually in the eyes of the Chinese refuting their own beliefs and their own teachings by doggedly adhering to an outgrown ideal. A superstructure of love and goodwill cannot in the very nature of things be reared on a foundation of force—hence the need of missionaries pursuing a liberal rather than a reactionary policy and of determining *exactly where and on what they stand.*

*Cf. *Chinese Recorder*, Nov. 1925.

The Political Kaleidoscope in China

BY G. ZAY WOOD

THE political and military situation in China has recently undergone such rapid changes that even the best trained observers and professional political prognosticators can hardly tell what turn the course of events will take next. It is indeed nothing short of a kaleidoscope in which there is such an endless variety of political surprises that it proves to be positively baffling to foreigners and Chinese alike. It is baffling to the foreign observers, for it is difficult for them to follow the devious methods of Chinese politicians and militarists; it is no less so to the Chinese themselves, for they are equally uninformed of the plots and intrigues of the militarists and equally unprepared for the surprises that suddenly spring on them from time to time.

For instance, no one seems to know exactly what General Yueh Wei-chun of Honan would do apart from the official pronunciamentos that emanate from his headquarters for maintenance of peace and order within the confines of his own province, although it has been known as a fact that Honanese troops are actually invading Chihli in the North and Shantung in the South. Nor can any one tell exactly how peace was patched up between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in North China, although it was rumored at the time that there were serious differences of opinion among the Fengtien camp, which compelled Marshal Chang to agree to the eleventh hour mediation by the Provisional Government in spite of the fact that he had everything prepared for war. Besides the inherent difficulty of getting at the real facts of the present day political and military situation in China, there are often highly conflicting reports in the press about the plans and ambitions of this or that war lord, which tend to make the confused public mind still worse confounded. And now we are confronted with the revolt of the leading generals in the Fengtien camp, which is comparable in political significance only to the *coup d'etat* brought about by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang about a year ago, and which if successful will surely eliminate Marshal Chang Tso-lin from the Chinese political stage altogether.

The Mystifying Situation

But this mystifying and bewildering situation cannot continue indefinitely. Just as there is bound to be a blue sky after a continuous storm, the present muddled situation is sure to be clarified sooner or later when the politico-militarists put down their masks and show themselves in their true color.

It is, however, not difficult to see in broad outline the present political tendencies and the political general shake-up in the near future. It is only necessary to bear in mind a few significant points which, like those of a compass, will invariably indicate the directions in which the political currents will blow. One has to consider only the relative military positions of the Fengtien Party, of Kuominchun, and of the Chihli Party, to tell the political changes in the future. It is perhaps axiomatic to say that changes of government in Peking are merely incidental; the strength of the different militarists and their relative positions are, of course, the real decisive factors. It is also axiomatic to say that with the militarists, self-interest and self-aggrandisement is the ruling passion, which has been during the fourteen years of the Chinese Repuplic largely responsible for the long succession of internal struggles. Now in order to get to a correct perspective of the political future of the country, it is only necessary, therefore, to review the military positions of different war lords who are holding virtually in the hollow of their hands the fate of the country.

The Mighty Fall of Chang Tso-lin

It is admitted in all quarters that as far as actual number and equipment of soldiers was concerned, Marshal Chang Tso-lin was, before his downfall, easily the most dominant figure in North China. Since the defeat of the Chihli forces about a year ago, when Marshal Wu Pei-fu had to beat a quick retreat from Shanhaikwan as a result of Marshal Feng's refusal to continue the fight, the military tentacles of the Fengtien War Lord had spread in all directions. Not only that the number of Fengtien troops had been greatly multiplied, and their equipments improved, but their actual sphere of influence, in which they could be billeted at the expense of the people, had also been greatly extended. Closely upon the heels of the retreat of Marshal Wu's forces, the Fengtien troops practically overran the entire province of Chihli, from Lanchow to Tientsin, and then from Paoting to Taming, with the result that General Li Ching-lin was appointed as the Tupan of the province. Shantung proved to be also an easy prey before the Fengtien eagle, for in order to find a satisfactory position for General Chang Chung-chang who was said to be one of those of the Fengtien rank responsible for the winning of the war in 1924, the province of Shantung was offered. Still was Marshal Chang Tso-lin not satisfied. He desired the complete control over the Tientsin-Pukow line. As this railway traverses no less than four provinces. . . . . Chihli, Shantung, Anhui and Kiangsu. . . . .four of the richest provinces in China, the last two mentioned must be placed under Fengtien control at any cost. As a result, another war in Kiangsu was waged, which resulted in driving out Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan from Kiangsu and in the appointment of General Lu Yung-hsiang and General Wang I-tang as Tupans of Kiangsu and Anhui respectively. But as neither General Lu nor General Wang was a "Fengtien" man, neither of them could remain very long on his job. They both had to resign in order to make room for some representatives of Fengtien choice. General Yang Yu-ting and General Chiang Teng-hsuan, well-known supporters and lieutenants of the Mukden War Lord, were appointed respectively as the Tupan of Anhui and Kiangsu provinces.

Chang's Real Intentions

It was reported at one time, and perhaps on good authority too, that when Chang Chung-chang was marching his forces down to Shanghai in a pitched battle with Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuen, former Tupan of Kiangsu, who refused to give up his post voluntarily, it was the well-known intention of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, not only to take over the control of Kiangsu province, but also to place Chekiang and Fukien, if possible, under Fengtien sphere as well. General Wu Kwang-hsin, Minister of War, who went down to the South with an eye on the Kiangsu post himself, persuaded General Chang Chung-chang not to push forward to force the hands of General Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang. To this counsel, General Chang Chung-chang listened, but he was seriously reprimanded later for having not pushed forward to Chekiang and thus made new conquests for the Mukden War Lord. General Wu Kwang-hsin also found himself in disfavor with

Marshal Chang, for not having carried out his explicit wishes. Marshal Chang's ambitious plans were not fully carried out, as a result, but he still had complete and absolute control over the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, when Kiangsu and Anhui provinces became a Fengtien sphere of influence.

But this was the Fengtien position before General Sun Chuan-fang drove out every one of the Fengtien soldiers from these two provinces. There is no doubt that the ambitious designs on the part of the Fengtien War Lord had apparently a good deal to do with the outbreak of the present trouble. The Tupan of Chekiang, who is known to be a man of resource, saw very clearly the growing Fengtien menace against his own position and interest. General Chang Chung-chang was persuaded at the eleventh hour to refrain from attacking the Chekiang province about a year ago when his army succeeded in driving Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan out of Kiangsu after a victorious war. When Shanghai was declared a neutralized area, the Fengtien authorities made every attempt to defeat the purpose of neutralization. Upon the outbreak of the Nanking Road Affair, in which a number of Chinese were killed and which resulted in a nation-wide agitation against the British, the Fengtien authorities seized upon this excuse and despatched a few thousands of troops to Shanghai, under the convenient pretext of maintaining peace and order there. General Shing Shih-lien remained at Shanghai as the Commander of these forces until the Tupan of Chekiang thought that they had remained long enough and made up his mind to drive them out.

And they were driven out bag and baggage. The first formal excuse of war, which General Sun Chuan-fang had advanced, was, therefore, to punish those who were responsible for the violation of the solemn pledge of making Shanghai a neutralized area. General Shing Shih-lien was, of course, immediately withdrawn when General Yang Yu-ting at Nanking learned of General Sun's determination to appeal to force on that pretext. But it was already too late to avert the war. Armed hostilities immediately broke out between the withdrawing forces of Fengtien and the advancing troops of Chekiang, and it was apparently the conviction of the Tupan of Chekiang that so long as armed hostilities could not be averted in end, it would be better to strike the enemies when they were not in the position to return the blow.

The extension of the Fengtien sphere of influence southward was as rapid as it was unresisted. General Wang Chen-ping, who assisted Marshal Feng in the execution of his lightening coup, was ignominiously dismissed as the Tupan of Chihli in order to make room for General Li Ching-lin who was, as a native of the province, expected to be a better Govenor and who has now deserted the Fengtien camp with the sole purpose of saving his own position. Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang became the Tupan of Kiangsu upon his conquest of the province with General Chang Chung-chang's troops. He was soon sacrified so that a man in the confidence of Mukden could be appointed in his position. General Chang Chung-chang, finding himself unpopular in Kiangsu, found his niche in the sun in Shantung where he has since become a genuine terror to the people. And the Anhui province also fell into the hands of a Fengtien man, for neither General Wang I-tang, nor General Cheng Shih-chi, nor General Wu Pin-hsiang could remain there without incurning the displeasure of the Mukden War Lord. Indeed, within a comparatively short time, the Fengtien influence spread from Shanhaikwan to the entire Yangtze Valley. But the strongest chain of the Fengtien military machine cannot be stronger than its weakest link. The rapid advance of the Fengtien influence to the South had its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The longer was their military line drawn out, the more difficult it would be to defend themselves in case of trouble. It was this fatal point which General Sun Chuan-fang seized in his sudden attack upon the Fengtien forces in Kiangsu, and it was solely for this consideration that General Yang Yu-ting recommended the withdrawal of all Fengtien forces south of the Yangtze River upon the outbreak of hostilities with Chekiang instead of making any attempt for resistance, which was a hopeless task at best.

The Three Plans for Peace

It has now come to be established as a fact that General Yang recommended to Marshal Chang Tso-lin for adoption three plans altogether. What was characterized as the best and safest plan for Fengtien was to withdraw all their forces, not only from Kiangsu and Anhui, which were frankly indefensible even if an attempt were made to do so, but also from Shantung and Chihli, and thus to retire entirely outside of Shanhaikwan and to give up every sphere of influence and interest that fell into Fengtien hands during period of less than twelve months. This plan, if adopted, would save the country from another civil war and Marshal Chang Tso-lin himself from his present collapse. As it would call for considerable sacrifice, which the Fengtien leaders were not prepared to make, it was not adopted. The second plan consisted in the withdrawal of Fengtien forces from Kiangsu and Anhui, making a stand only on the Shantung border, thus sacrificing only two of the four provinces for the sake of military consideration. Whether the Fengtien forces were to take a defensive or offensive position on the Shantung front was to depend upon the military situation in the North. In other words, according to this plan, the Fengtien authorities had to wait to see what the Kuominchun would do in the North before they could decide whether to take an offensive or defensive position on the Shantung front. And the third plan recommended was to fight out the issue in South, and not to withdraw any of their forces from Kiangsu at all. This was deemed as highly inadvisable, as from a strategical point of view, the defense of Kiangsu and Anhui was a perilous if not impossible task, particularly so when the attitude of Honan remained an unknown factor. So as a result, the second of the three plans was adopted by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, which appeared to him to be the only possible step to take that was in accordance with military considerations and at the same time compatible with the maintenance of his acquired interests.

As soon as it was known that the Fengtien authorities had decided upon the adoption of this second plan of campaign, it was felt that armed conflict might break out in North China between the Kuominchun on the one side and the Fengtien forces on the other. It was reported on good authority that Marshal Chang Tso-lin was determined to "settle the question first" with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang before he could turn his attention to the South. This report was more than borne out by the fact that the best of the Fengtien troops were all concentrated inside of Shanhaikwan, in the vicinity of Peking and Tientsin, with the obvious purpose of using them against the Kalgan Lord. It stands to

reason, of course, that as soon as the Kuominchun were disposed of in a way satisfactory to the Fengtien authorities, there ought to be no trouble at all in turning their attention to the South and settling everything with the Chihli forces. In other words, from the view point of the Fengtien authorities, the important factor in the political and military situation was the Kuominchun and not the Chihli forces in the South.

Chang Plan to Crush Kuominchun

The sudden concentration at one time of the Fengtien troops in the neighbourhood of Peking indicated very clearly that Marshal Chang Tso-lin made up his mind to crush Kuoninchun first. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang seemed to have anticipated this step, and instead of accepting the challenge, he ordered the withdrawal of his forces as far as possible from the vicinity of the capital so as to avert any clash with the Fengtien soldiery. The Provisional Government, anxious to prolong the lease of its own life, also rushed in its representatives to bring about peace, and as a result peace was patched up, at least for the time being, between the Fengtien forces on the one hand and the Kuominchun on the other. General Kuo Sung-ling, the author of the senational coup which has as its object the retirement of Marshal Chang Tso-lin from the political stage altogether, has apparently arrived at some sort of understandings with the Kuominchun leaders. In view of these understandings, war between Fengtien and Kalgan is unlikely in the near future.

With this brief review of the circumstances that led up to the outbreak of hostilities in the South, we are now in the position to understand and to appreciate the future political and military moves in the country. For the sake of clearness, we refer to the positions and ambitions of the different militarists individually.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is no longer, of course, an important factor in Chinese politics. But before his sudden collapse, brought about by no other than his own trusted lieutenants, he was, it must be admitted, the most powerful man in the country. It was perhaps no secret at all that he desired to extend his influence and power throughout the length and breadth of the country, with the ultimate object of bringing about unification of the country by force—something which can remain as a day dream with the unswerving believers in force. He desired to crush the Kuominchun leader, so that there would be no man to dispute with his power. He desired to control the Peking government so that he could have everything in his own way; his desire to introduce a responsible Cabinet with a man of his own choice as the Premier was but one expression known to all. He would surely avenge for the ignominious retreat of the Fengtien forces from Kiangsu and Anhui, so that General Sun Chaun-fang would be taught a badly needed lesson, and the said two provinces would be re-conquered and made a Fengtien sphere again. In short, conscious of the superior equipment and greater number of his forces, but entirely oblivious of the internal dissensions, Marshal Chang Tso-lin was ready to throw down the gauntlet and measure his prowess with one and all. Thus at one time, as has already been referred to above, with Fengtien forces concentrating upon Peking from three sides, war in North China and particularly in the vicinity of the capital was considered as inevitable. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately for the country, war was averted at the eleventh hour. And there were several reasons for this miraculous turn, although the mediation on the part of the representatives of the Provisional Government was of little or no concern at all. The decisive factor which prevented the outbreak of hostilities was the fact that there were serious internal differences among the Fengtien camp itself.

General Li Ching-lin, Tupan of Chihli, was said to be unwilling to fight "to devastate his native province", while General Kuo Sung-ling urged so strongly for the maintenance of peace with Kuominchun that his recommendation was construed in the light of a definite refusal on his part to fight. Besides, the repeated defeat of General Chang Chung-chang's forces on the Kiangsu-Shantung front gave no sign of encouragement for offensive action on a large scale in the North. On the other hand, being encircled on three sides by an overwhelming number, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was wise enough not to accept the challenge when he was in the worst position possible for a fight, and agreed in a quite graceful manner to withdraw the Kuominchun forces from the vicinity of Peking and to hand over the city to the Fengtien authorities if they so desired it. It was at this convenient moment that the Provisional Government stepped in to mediate, and when both sides had reasons of their own for avoiding an open breach, it was comparatively easy to arrange a truce.

Why Li Ching-ling Refused to Fight

The question may be raised, why was General Li Ching-lin of Chihli, a Fengtien supporter, unwilling to fight when his acknowledged chief was brandishing his sword in the face of the Kuominchun leaders? The answer is not far to seek. General Li was a shrewd politician. He saw very clearly that whatever might be the result of the war, it would be to his great disadvantage and not to his interest. If the Fengtien forces should come out victorious in the tussle—which was as uncertain as the stakes in gambling, General Li could not expect anything better for himself than what he is having now. If on the other hand the Fengtien forces should come out second best, there would be a great possibility that he would lose his present position, as in that eventuality Marshal Chang Tso-lin would surely be compelled to withdraw his troops entirely outside of Shanhaikwan as had been the case in the previous wars. Besides, the people of Chihli would be made to suffer the devastating consequences of the war, and General Li Chin-lin would be stripped of his present power and influence. At present, the position of the Tupan of Shantung is daily swerving, owing to the military adversities on the front and owing to the serious internal dissension among the Fentien camp itself. General Chang Chung-chang's forces, who are but little different from the bandits, may become so demoralized that they will prove a positive terror to the Shantung people, in a much shorter time than may be anticipated. The opinion is generally accepted as a correct estimate of the situation that even if the war in the South should be brought to a stop right now, General Chang Chung-chang could not hold on to his position in Shantung in the forthcoming re-distribution of the war spoils. There was, therefore, every reason for General Li Ching-lin to be cautious about the plunge. There was everything to gain by maintaining peace in North China, and everything to lose by going to war. Apparently for this enlightened consideration of self-interest, General Li has joined hands with General Kuo Sung-ling in his demand for the retirement of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and for the maintenance of peace.

The Losing Game of Chang Chung-chang

As far as the Tupan of Shantung is concerned, he is virtually playing a losing game whatever happens in the future. He is quite hopeless. With the people of Shantung he is highly unpopular, largely because of his exactions and harsh administration. His repeated defeat on the Hsuchow front and rapid withdrawal of his forces northward has demoralized his troops to such a marked extent that they have practically lost their fighting capacity. The defection of a number of his important subordinate officers has really proved to him a serious stab in the back. To all intents and purposes, General Chang Chung-chang shall have immense difficulty in maintaining himself in Shantung. He is sure to be sacrificed for the victor, and if the present indications are to be trusted, it is not General Sun Chuan-fang, but General Yueh Wei-chun of Honan, who is to lead a fresh assault upon Shantung. With the conquest of Kiangsu, General Sun Chuan-fang appears to be quite satisfied, and by an Executive Mandate issued in the evening of November 25, he is made de june what he has been de facto—the Tupan of Kiangsu province. General Sun will not, therefore, push forward any more. The task of conquering the Shantung province is to be left in the hands of the Second Kuominchun leader.

What will be the future of the Chihli party? Marshal Wu Pei-fu, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, and General Sun Chuan-fang are the leading figures of the party. Marshal Wu is at present its titular head, and as such he will remain. Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan is enjoyieg his present prominence because of his position as the Tupan of Hupeh province. The real leadership of the Chihli party in the future must be conceded to General Sun Chuan-fang, who will eclipse every one else. Marshal Wu has openly declared that while he would be willing to co-operate with Marshal Feng in a war against Fengtien, he would not forget his personal animosities against him. On the other hand, Marshal Feng does not seem to be anxious to make a secret of his intention that he would not tolerate Marseal Wu to come into power again. There is, therefore, no mutual ground for cooperation between Feng and Wu, and if the Kuominchun and the Chihli party are to co-operate at all in the future, the mantle of leadership must fall upon General Sun Chuan-fang, so as to avoid any personal frictions between the two.

General Sun is known to have maintained right along a cordial relation with the Kuominchun leaders. His succession to the Chihli leadership, and co-operation with the Kuominchun forces will surely pave the way to a new political development in China.

The Clear Position of Kuominchun

The position of the Kuominchun was quite clear. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang had consistently shown himself to be anxious for the maintenance of peace. In the present conflict between the Fengtien party on the one hand and the Chihli party on the other, he had really no choice at all. He certainly did not wish to help the Mukden war Lord in a war against Marshal Wu and General Sun. He had suffered bitter experiences at the Fengtien hands in being pressed from time to time, and in the holding up of war materials consigned to him. A victorious war won by the Fengtien side would raise the Fengtien power and influence to such an extent that it would be dangerous to his own interests. With the Chihli party crushed. Fengtien would have a free hand in dealing with himself. On the other hand, he could ill afford to lend any material assistance to the Chihli leaders in the struggle, for Chihli success in the war would mean a revival of everything that was bad in government and personal ambitions. He would not be able to cooperate with Marshal Wu if he should return to power upon the success of the Chihli party. For this simple reason, Marshal Feng had, therefore, no choice but to remain neutral, or to mediate for peace, which was but a graceful way of keeping himself out of the war. It is difficult to say how much truth there is in the report that Marshal Feng arrived at some previous understanding with the Chihli leaders. If there were any understandings at all, he had certainly failed to carry them out so far. Marshal Feng was unwilling and unready to fight. By his own admission publicly made, he was not so well supplied with funds as were his enemies, and his forces were not so well equipped as the Fengtien army. He preferred, for his own interest, to remain out of the present struggle, if he could help it. And this was apparently the reason why he was even ready to evacuate Peking.....which has been in the hands of his troops ever since the days of coup d'etat of last year, and hand it over to the control of the Fengtien forces when the latter were encircling upon his men from three sides of the capital. He refused to accept the challenge. Now with the revolt of General Kuo Sung-ling in the Fengtien camp, which is comparable in significance only to the coup brought about last year by himself, Marshal Feng is in the position to realize the fruits of a successful war without fighting it.

The Position in Honan

It now remains to consider the position of the Tupan of Honan, who was, because of his geographically favorable situation, bordering upon Hupeh in the South, Kiangsu and Shantung in the Southeast, and Chihli in the North, really holding a pivotal position of the present situation. His decision in favor of one side or the other at the outbreak of hostilities was bound to upset the delicate balance of power. General Yuen Wei-chun of Honan has hitherto maintained a quiet attitude ever since the beginning of the war, and further than his official declarations for maintaining peace and order in the province, he has not said anything to show his real attitude. There is, however, one open secret, and that is that he has been bent upon getting Shantung as his new sphere of influence. General Yueh is known to have no less than 300,000 men under his command, which is altogether too big a number of soldiers to be supported in Honan. The resources of the province are not sufficient to meet the exacting demands of such a large number of troops, and General Yueh has made up his mind to make a new field of conquest. It seems to be a matter already agreed upon, as has been referred to before, that the task of conquering Shantung rests now, not with General Sun Chaun-fang, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, but with General Yueh Wei-chun of Honan. There seems to be some sort of tacit understanding that in the future distribution of the spoils of the war, Shantung is to be alloted to the Second Kuominchun, while Kiangsu and Anhui are to be given to the Chihli party as has already been done.

Before the truce was first patched up between Fengtien and Kuominchun, and before General Kuo Sung-ling declared his independence of Mukden, it was reported at the time that the latter asked as a condition of remaining out of the struggle the restoration of the *status quo* as existing immediately after the coup d'etat of of last year. In other words, the Kuominchun asked the Fengtien party to withdraw outside of Shanhaikwan altogether. In fact, the Allied Forces made the similar demand, that the Fengtien forces should be withdrawn, not only from Anhui and Kiangsu, but also from Shantung and Chihli, with these provinces left for distribution by the Government. The Fengtien authorities could not, of course, agree to these demands, for the obvious reason that the withdrawal of the entire Fengtien forces outside of Shanhaikwan meant too big a sacrifice for them. Marshal Chang Tso-lin declined to accept the so-called "best plan" as recommended by General Yang Yu-ting, which was nothing more or less than a complete withdrawal. It was argued that this sacrifice was uncalled for, merely for the purpose of avoiding the war. Marshal Chang Tso-lin was determined to fight it out before he could be persuaded to take this step, for even if he were completely defeated, it could not be worse for him than to withdraw all his forces outside of Shanhaikwan as has been demanded of him. He did not think, of course, of a possibility of an internal dissension which would bring about his complete collapse. The wheel of fortune has turned against him. General Kuo Sung-ling has revolted against him, and he will take his place henceforth as the Mighty War Lord of Manchuria.

Situation Now Clarified

The political and military situation as it stands now is considerably clarified. In the South the war has already gone so far that no more serious fighting is to be expected. In the North the internal dissension in the Fengtien party and the downfall of Marshal Chang Tso-lin has correspondingly increased the power and influence of the Kuominchun leaders. The Fengtienites shall have a good deal to do to occupy themselves in Manchuria that they shall in all possibility leave the entire political field to the Kuominchun and Chihli leaders. Whether or not these two parties can heartily co-operate with each other depends upon who is going to be the real leader of the Chihli party. Kiangsu and Anhui have already been alloted to the Chihli leaders. Shantung will be given to the Second Kuominchun. Whether or not General Li Ching-lin of Chihli can retain his present position remains to be seen. As far as the Peking Government is concerned, in the reorganization of which Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has only his wishes to consult, no radical changes are expected. Unless he desires to give up his present office himself, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui shall be permitted to remain as the Provisional Chief Executive, not only for the purpose of saving international complications, but also for avoiding internal difficulties. The fact that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has consistently signified his willingness to support the government, and that General Sun Chuan-fang has studiously avoided any attack against the Chief Provisional Executive in his circular telegrams of denunciation, indicate that they both have left enough leeway for permitting the continuation of the present Government with at most a few changes in the personnel of the Cabinet.

Peking, December 5, 1925

Notes

Mr. Crosbie Garstin, the English novelist, who arrived in Shanghai last week-end by the *President Taft* is in search of local color in the byways of Annam, Siam, Cambodia and Java. Mr. Garstin expects to write a series of humorous travel articles for the "Ladies Home Journal," published by the Curtis people. Mr. Crosbie is the author of "Owl's House," "High Noon," "Coast of Romance," "Black Knight," and "Sunshine and Settlers," and also of two books of verse. For four years he wrote for "Punch," and he has written humorous columns for American publications. He has recently spent a week or so in Japan.

The Dollar liner *President Taft* from San Francisco arrived last Saturday—Among the passengers who landed in Shanghai were:—Mr. Henry P. Kay, Robert Dollar representative at Hankow; Mr. Horace Gulick, Shanghai broker, accompanied by Mrs. Gulick and their twins; Mr. Charles W. Biddle, prominent banker of Cambridge, Mass., Mr. John J. Kennedy, a prominent New York engineer on a tour of the Orient; Mr. F. W. Poate, Shanghai merchant accompanied by Mrs. Poate; seven Roman Catholic missionaries enroute to Kanchow, Kiangsi and nine Methodist and Baptist missionaries enroute to various cities in China.

Delegates to the China Customs Conference while away their idle moments playing golf. Mr. Silas Strawn, the American delegate, Mr. Hioki, the Japanese chief delegate, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japan's Minister to Peking, and about 20 other delegates went out to the links and spent an entire day. There was little else to do. The play was for a silver cup presented by Mr. Hioki and Mr. Yoshizawa. The golfers gathered at the Kitayama links early in the morning. When they turned in their cards after the afternoon round, the siver cup went to Mr. Strawn for the best score.

Chinese Tung Oil In The United States

BY JULEAN ARNOLD

CHINA has been found to be a very important source of supply for certain products which enter into international trade in a conspicuous way. Western nations have come to appreciate the value of China's tung oil in their paint and varnish industries. This commodity has become particularly important in the paint and varnish industries of the United States. In fact the American manufacturers are China's largest consumers of this product. The Chinese themselves have been using tung oil for many centuries. It is only within recent decades that the outside world has come to appreciate the value of this oil in the manufacture of paint and varnish. It has now become an indispensable ingredient of American paints and varnishes. The trade has developed to considerable proportions. At present the United States is taking G. $15,000,000 of this commodity annually. There are indications that the American consumption will continue to increase and will probably reach Gold $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 in value during the next decade.

Like most of the native industries of China the tung oil industry is lacking in standardization, or in such regulation as will guarantee to importers from abroad a steady source of supply at fairly uniform prices. The American manufacture must be able to figure within reasonable limitations for some months ahead on the prices of his raw material. A few years ago Chinese tung oil jumped from taels 16 per picul to taels 41 per picul. It appears the Chinese dealers in this commodity took advantage of what appeared to them an unusual demand in the American market and raised prices to impossible heights. This resulted in forcing the paint and varnish manufacturers of the United States to give the matter a thorough investigation with the possible idea in view of securing other sources of supply for this raw material. They found that it was only produced in China. On the other hand they discovered that certain experiments had already been carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which demonstrated clearly that the tung trees could be grown successfully in certain sections of the United States. The American Tung Oil Corporation was organized and the shares subscribed by members of the American Paint and Varnish Association. In this way Gold $100,000 was raised. Several hundred acres of land were purchased in Northern Florida and planted in tung trees. Recently I had an opportunity of investigating this work in Florida and discovered that it was thoroughly successful.

Experiments Successful

Some Chinese have been led to believe that the high economic levels obtaining in the United States make impossible the successful development of the tung oil industry in this country. Land suitable for growing tung trees can be purchased in certain sections of the South at from Gold $30.00 to $50.00 an acre. It is calculated that an acre will grow at least 100 trees. It is also calculated that each tree can produce at seven or eight years of age from one to three gallons of tung oil. The present market price for a gallon of tung oil is Gold $1.20. Allowing 15% for the cost of crashing the nuts means that the price of the nuts from a tree seven or eight years of age should range from Gold $1.00 to $3.00. The American growers can also plant a cover crop of a leguminous character along with the tung trees. This will not only aid the fertilization of the land but will also serve as an added source of revenue.

There has been on the part of some Chinese also a misapprehension as to labor costs in connection with the development of the tung oil industry in the United States. It is one of the best crops from this point of view that could be grown in this country. It requires comparatively little fertilization or cultivation. The nuts naturally drop from the trees during the month of October. They may lie on the ground for several months before being gathered without deterioration. Thus it is a very simple and inexpensive crop to harvest.

It has already been demonstrated that through scientific methods of crushing and through a choice selection of the nuts a very superior grade of tung oil can be produced in the United States. The Chinese are in the habit of crushing bad and good nuts together, with the result that an inferior grade of oil is produced. Furthermore the crude methods of crushing the nuts add to the difficulties in China in producing a high grade oil. Thus the market value of the American produced oil is greater than that of the oil produced in China.

The paint and varnish manufacturers of the United States were very reluctant to interest themselves in the growing of tung trees in this country. They have only done so because the prices were manipulated in China in such a way as to frighten them into it. Thus there are prospects that there will be developed in the United States a new industry which may grow to such proportions as to mean an economic value of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in oil produced in this country for its paint and varnish interests.

It is only within the past few decades that Japan entered upon an enterprising and energetic campaign to develop the silk industry, with the result that the United States is now taking from Japan about $300,000,000 worth of its raw silk annually. The failure on the part of the Chinese agriculturists and the Chinese silk interests to appreciate the value of the American market and to prepare their raw material in such a way as to meet the needs of the American silk manufacturers has resulted in a loss to China of several hundreds of millions of dollars in silk exports.

Will China Tung Oil Follow Silk?

In a similar way Chinese teas have fallen down lamentably in the markets of the outside world because of the failure to avail themselves to cultivate and maintain these markets. India and Ceylon teas, Japan teas and Java teas have all made heavy inroads on China's export trade in this important commodity. As in the other industries essential conditions in China were such as to make it comparatively easy for the Chinese to maintain and develop the foreign markets for these commodities, but lack of attention combined with short-sighted marketing policies have brought disaster to the tea and silk trades and make it appear that the trade in tung oil will follow suit.

As for the tung oil industry, I am of the opinion that there are large tracts of land between Hankow and Ichang along the Yangtze River which are at present bare or unproductive hill lands which could grow the tung trees in a more economic manner than that are now produced in Szechuen. The element of transportation is one of much consequence to the success of this industry, and if these trees were grown nearer the export centers the transportation costs could be reduced very materially. Furthermore it would appear that in the neighborhood of Fuchow these could be grown in a profitable manner. It will be also necessary to make improvements in quality of oil produced through a more careful selection of nuts and through improved methods of crushing. Even if the American market is gradually supplied with nuts grown in the United States, there is an increasing demand for this oil in Europe. Undoubtedly if the American manufacturers could be assured of a continuous supply of tung oil from China and the quality of the oil were standardized, also conditions made such as to prevent undue speculation and sudden unreasonable advances in the price of the oil, they would continue to be large buyers of the Chinese product.

Thus it is apparent that the economic success of agriculture in any country not only depends upon production but also upon standardization of commodities produced and such a system of marketing as will guarantee for these commodities a continuous market. The tendency in China to kill the goose that lays the golden egg has been altogether too common. This situation is one which should engage the attention of the Chinese who are accorded the advantages of a modern education. It is not to be expected that the uneducated farmers in the interior of the country will understand the conditions which make for success or failure in connection with any industry in their country, paticularly these having to be with an industry which may become an important factor in export trade. Thus the modern educated Chinese can be of great service to the agricultural interests of his country if he will help to place Chinese agriculturists on a basis comparable with that obtaining in other civilized countries.

While China has contributed much to the United States in economic plant development, on the other hand America can assist the Chinese very materially in improved methods of agriculture and in the institution of economic transportation and economic methods of marketing. Even tho the United States has only recently interested itself in the development of the tung oil industry, there is much that China can learn from American methods in this direction. The American Tung Oil Corporation is desirous of being of every possible assistance to the Chinese in improving the conditions surrounding this industry in China. The situation is such that the Chinese may still preserve the future of their export trade in this important commodity.

Washington, D. C.
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35-044

The Abolition of Likin

BY C. J. FOX IN *The North China Star*

NOW that the matter of China's tariff autonomy is definitely settled, the question at present before the Special Tariff Conference is the abolition of likin. The Chinese have agreed to abolish likin by their own National Tariff Law and the foreign delegates have accepted their declaration at its face value. But there is a mass of details to be gone over, and while these are chiefly the concern of the Chinese government, the foreign delegates naturally desire to have further particulars and even assurances as to how the Chinese plan is to be worked out. At the first meeting at which the subject of likin was actually discussed the question of an exact definition of the term arose, and it appears that there is a divergence of opinion between Chinese and foreigners as to what likin comprises, or as to when likin started and when it ceases to be likin. This question will probably be definitely settled at the meeting of the Committee. In the meantime, it may be of interest to review the subject of likin up to the present committee discussions.

In the China Year Book, published by the Tientsin Press, there is a good exposition of the likin tax, which runs in part, as follows:

"Likin (literally "contribution of a thousandth," i. e. one-tenth of 1 per cent) is a tax imposed upon goods in inland transit. Originally levied to meet the additional expenditure caused by the Taiping Rebellion, it was first in 1852 upon goods while in transit from one province to another or from one district to another in the same province, but in 1861, when the Taiping Mohammedan Rebellions were simultaneously in progress, the tax was extended throughout the country. Likin stations (barriers) exist at all large towns and are placed along the main routes of commerce, both by land and water somtimes at intervals of 20 miles or even less. An official tariff is in existence, but is practically ignored both by officials and traders, by the former in order to allow for "squeeze," by the latter in order to pay the enhanced rate (which would be imposed in any case) on a less amount of goods than is actually being cleared.

This incidence of bartering and coming to terms in the matter of likin renders its imposition the more severe on railway lines, where the specified weight of goods is recorded and offers little opportunity of "adjustment" to the mutual convenience of likin official and trade. For this reason goods traffic on certain lines where likin is heavy at the towns en route (e. g. Shanghai-Nanking Railway) is seriously affected. Guilds and regular traders meet likin charges by the payment of lump sums. The tax collected is generally 3 per cent at the departure station and 2 per cent at each inspection station. The amount collected within a province, however, is usually so arranged as not to exceed 10 per cent, but when goods are trantported through several provinces it may reach from 15 to 20 per cent.

"Foreign imports and exports, on payment to the Maritime Customs of half the import duty, plus the ad valorem tariff, are exempt from likin taxation in the course of transport, (At all Treaty Ports foreign goods, after payment of the import duty, may be despatched at any time to another Treaty Port without further payment.)

"Article VII of the Mackay Treaty (Shanghai, 1902) states:—"The Chinese government, recognizing that the system of levying likin and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit and at destination impedes the free circulation of commodities and injures the interests of trade, hereby undertake to discard completely those means of raising revenue with the limitation mentioned in section 8."

"In exchange the British government agreed to a special surtax not exceeding one and a half times the import duty on foreign imports and a special surtax not exceeding half the export duty plus a consumption tax on articles of Chinese origin not intended for export. The agreement, however, has not yet come into operation. The question is complicated by the fact that the likin revenues of certain provinces are pledged under foreign loans.

"Lt-General Tien Chung-yu, of the Ministry of War, and Chao Chun-lien, an accountant of the Bank of China, were appointed in 1916 to undertake a joint investigation of the likin system, with a view to remedying certain defects and drawing up a report. A report was submitted, but no action was taken until the Spring of 1919 when the Tariff Revision Commission sitting at Shanghai

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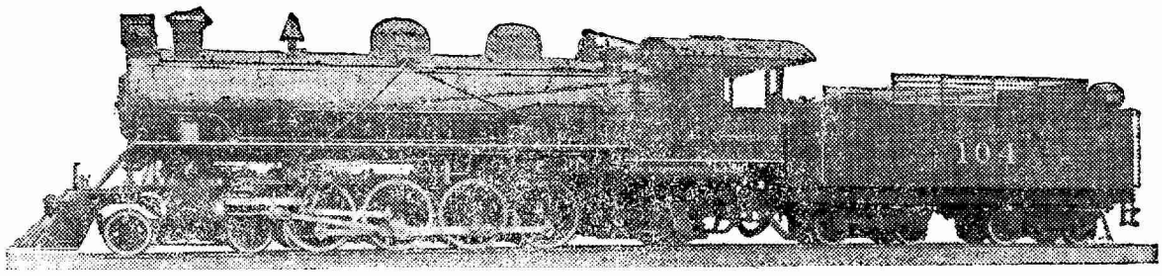

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unanimously passed a resolution urging the early consideration of the likin question which was subsequently communicated to the Chinese government by the Treaty Powers in indentical note dated May 29th 1919. The text of the resolution was as follow;—

"This Commission desires to invite the attention of the Chinese government to the close connection existing between the question of Tariff Revision and Transit Pass administration, arising from the fact that any amendment of the scale of duties laid down in the Import Tariff implies a corresponding alteration of the fees chargeable on Inward Transit Passes.

"We feel it incumbent on us to express the opinion that under the Inward Transit Pass system as at present administered foreign goods do not receive that full measure of protection from additional taxation to which they are entitled by treaty, and we would impress on the Chinese government the urgent necessity of removing this grievance, which is a source of constant friction between the Chinese government and foreign Powers.

"Whilst recognizing moreover, that the general question of inland taxation is beyond the terms of reference of this Commission we desire to place on record our firm conviction that the innumerable exactions to which Chinese and foreign goods are now subjected, whether at the place of production, in transit, or at destination constitute a serious obstacle to the free development of trade, and we would earnestly recommend to the Chinese government the advisability of devising measures for the total abolition of all such forms of taxation."

"Six months later in November, the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce held at Shanghai passed the following resolution, which further impressed upon the Chinese government and the foreign Powers concerned the real need of doing away with likin:

"That this Conference is of opinion that steps should he taken as soon as possible to carry into effect the terms of Article 8 of the Mackay Treaty which provided for the abolition of likin in return for an increase in the import duties, but considers it essential that before giving their consent to an increase of the import duties the Treaty Powers should obtain from the Chinese government satisfactory guarantees against the institution of any other forms of inland taxation of merchandise, direct or indirect."

"Sir John Jordan's letter of January 22, 1920 to the Chinese Foreign Office re-opened the discussion of the question and in that letter he endeavored to bring the matter to an issue. After informing the Chinese government of the resolution passed by the Conference of British Chamber of Commerce in November, and reminding it of the identical notes of the Treaty Powers in May 1919 conveying the text of the resolution by the Tariff Revision Commission on the same subject, Sir John expressed the hope that the Chinese government would seriously consider the recommendations in these resolutions as the carrying out of them would benefit the people immensely. Then he invited its attention to the close relationship between tariff revision and inland taxation, and also to the importance of an early political union of China, which in his opinion was essential to tariff unification.

"A reply was promptly sent to the British Legation in which it was stated that it had been the intention of the Chinese government for some time to abolish likin and that in view of a large portion of likin receipts being used by the provinces to meet their administrative expenses, the government was not in a position to discard the system without first securing necessary compensations. "Appreciative of your good efforts and kind wishes, the Ministry of Finance and the Customs Administration," continued the reply from the Chinese Foreign Office, "are now making preparations to call a conference of the Finance Commissioners of the various provinces and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and other important treaty ports for the discussion of the subject."

On the twenty-third of October, the Financial Rehabilitation Conference, of which Dr. W. W. Yen is head, adopted a general program, which discusses the subject of likin. The nine articles which were sent in a petition to the Chief Executive were as follows:—

Article I

The Chinese government based on the principle that the power of taxtion is the sole prerogative of a sovereign state shall exercise the right of tariff autonomy. All existing treaty stipulations exchanged Notes or statements between China and the Powers which infringe upon the aforesaid principle shall be revised according to Articles II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII of the following.

Article II

All existing treaty stipulations relative to domestic taxation, such as produce tax, consumption tax and excise are forthwith declared abrogated. All regulations concerning domestic taxes shall hereafter be determined by the Chinese government.

Article III

The Chinese government voluntarily undertakes to abolish likin, native customs duties, re-import taxes, transit dues and all other import and miscellaneous duties which are in the nature of the domestic transit duties. All people domiciled within the territory of Republic of China, irrespective of their nationalities, shall hereafter be subject to the payment of taxes in accordance with the Chinese domestic tax regulations.

Article IV

The Chinese government shall fix the export tariff rates which shall be regulated with reference to the kind, quality and conditions of production and consumption of the goods exported.

Article V

The import duties shall be classified according to the kind and quality of the goods imported and in accordance with the provisions of the customs schedules: but in case of certain kinds of goods coming from nations with whom China has Agreements of Reciprocity the tariff rates shall be determinded by the said agreements.

Article VI

The tariff rates for imported goods which fall under the Special Laws of the Republic of China such as wine and tobacco and other government Monopolies shall be determined by the aforesaid Laws.

Article VII

The import and export tariff schedules shall be fixed by the Chinese govenment and revised from time to time following periodical investigation of the prices of goods.

Artices VIII

In pursuance of the principle of administrative integrity the Chinese government shall have the right to readjust the existing Maritime Customs system.

Article IX

With the approval of the Chief Executive this program shall be carried out accordingly by the office concerned.

At a meeting of the Committee of Delegates to the Special Tariff Conference, Dr. C. T. Wang presented the Chinese proposals for the abolition of liken.

The Chinese memorandum on the abolition of Likin was as follows:

I. Measures leading to the Abolition of Likin and the Dates.

Inasmuch as the Special Conference on Chinese Customs being inspired by the spirit of the Washington Conference in its respect for China's sovereignty, is aiming at tariff autonomy, there should be a determination to abolish Likin which prejudices the economic growth of the Chinese people, so that their productive energy may thereby be developed.

On the other hand, Likin and commutation tax or duty partaking of the nature of Likin hitherto collected by the provinces, constitute the main source of revenue for the provinces. Therefore, it appears impossible to abolish such taxes all at once. It is necessary to divide into different periods within which to execute the plan of Likin abolition, for the authorities concerned of the Central government have to examine carefully all the details relating to Likin, such as the various original denominations, fee's governing their collection, location of the barriers, forms of certificates and passes, and the receipts, etc. After such examination, different steps have to be taken.

It is now proposed that, in conformity with the annexed table relating to the procedure for Likin abolition, the different provinces should, beginning from December, 1925, and within a period of six months, prepare reports, and that at the same time commissioners should be sent to the provinces for investigation. The results of the investigation should, within another period of six months, be conjoinly examined by the Ministry of Finance and the Commission for the Reorganization of Finance. A fund be provided enough to compensate Likin for one year. At the end of

February, 1928, the plan for Likin abolition will be completely executed.

II. Means for the Compensation of the Abolition of Likin and the fund for same purpose.

Although no accurate statistics are available as to the revenues derivable from Likin for the different provinces, the approximate total amount is estimated at 70,000,000 Silver Dollars per year. It is feared that after the abolition of Likin the provincial revenue might suffer a great loss. The Central government should therefore provide in advance a special fund to compensate the losses after investigation and to remit the various quotas to the different provinces according to their respective annual deficits resulting from Likin abolition. For this purpose, two different periods are proposed. During the first period, a portion of the increased Customs revenue derivable from the surtaxes should be appropriated for compensation. During the second period when tariff autonomy is put into force, appropriation should be made out of the customs revenue itself. It is evident that after the means for the compensation of Likin have been divided, a reliable fund will thereby be secured so that the provincial revenues will not be affected and Likin can actually be abolished.

At the Committee meeting on November 3, Dr. C. T. Wang made the following declaration regarding the abolition of likin:

"There is no greater detriment to the economic development of China then the likin system, since it constitues a great obstacle to the wide distribution of goods and the expansion of commerce, and results in diminishing the productive power of the country and impoverishing the people. The source of revenue and the purchasing power of a nation are both dependent upon the productiveness of its people. In China, this productiveness is now so seriously affected by this obnoxious likin tax that her sources of revenue are exhausted, her revenue decreased, her purchasing power weakened and her international trade crippled.

"In the history of economics, development began with the family and passed on to the community: then it extended to the nation and thence to the entire world. To-day this development has reached the national stage and it is gradually approaching the international phase. Unfortunatety in China, owing to the existence of this obnoxious tax, the output of raw materials and manufactured articles is insufficient to meet the demands of the nation and of the world—a state of things which is much to be deplored.

"The Chinese people have for years been clamoring for the abolition of this tax, and the Central government has created a Financial Rehabilitation Commission composed of representatives of the military and civil authorities of the whole country. It is fully recognized that no half-way measures would meet the situation and if the problem is not thoroughly dealt with, there would be no possibility of improving the welfare of the nation.

"After mature consideration it has been decided to abolish the likin system, so that the economic welfare of the people as well as foreign commerce may alike be benefited, the foundations of national finance firmly established, and the international relations of the country likewise strengthened.

"The Chinese government thereby declares that the abolition of likin will be completely carried out not later than the first day of the first month of the 18th year of the Republic (1929)."

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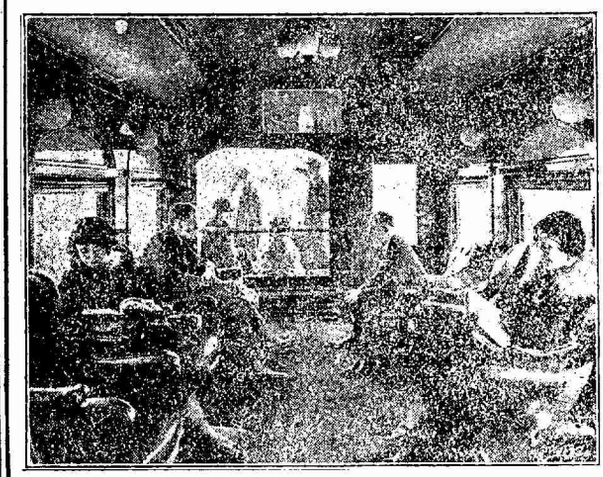

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Activities of the "Allies" in Hankow

BY PETER S. JOWE

OF course the word "Allies" was used loosely by Wu Pei-fu when he came out of retirement to head the Allied Anti-Traitors Armies in Hankow. Perhaps even Wu himself would have difficulty to tell who the Allies are, if they exist at all. On October 20 when Wu came to Hankow from Yochow, he announced that fourteen provinces were with him in the movement, and on the list of Allies he gave the following provinces:-Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan, Kweichow. Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Honan, Shansi and Shensi. When the list reached the Peking papers, numerous humorous remarks were made by the papers, one calling him the "thick-faced Marshal" on account of his brazenness and lack of modesty and another calling his announcement of fourteen provinces "an extravagant hope." But that no such a thing as the alliance of fourteen provinces ever existed is now apparent from the fact that no province has avowed ary allegiance to Wu Pei-fu though several of them have sent in a few telegrams wishing him well. In fact for some considerable time after Wu's arrival in Hankow, Wu could hardly point out one single province that was with him, and it was only after a fortnight's negotiations that he finally came into definite agreement with Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh who accepted Wu's terms for soliciting his support.

Now there stands Marshal Wu Pei-fu, all dressed up but no place to go. After claiming the lion's share of attention in the press for a week or so, Wu has certainly been relegated to the back stage for the time being. So far he has accomplished not a thing, and circumstances with him are none too good for the immediate future. Indeed, many are of the opinion that he came out too soon and without any matured plan, and that his recent move is really Wu Pei-foolish and to no purpose. However. Wu himself has shown no sign of being daunted. He is facing the situation with fortitude and perseverance, and according to those around him, he will be heard from yet.

At the moment, all outward fuss has stopped at Wu Pei-fu's allied headquarters in Hankow. There are now less people who would rush to interview him, nor any street crowd to greet his passing. He has successfully disposed of his many office-seekers and his former army officers, while others have left Hankow in disappointment. All is now quiet. Two paramount problems at this hour with Wu are his future plan and the obtaining of more money. About his political plan, he is now taking the position of an onlooker. As to the purposes for which Wu is so anxious in obtaining more money it is intimated that he is planning to keep on hand large sum of money so that when the opportune moment arrives, he will use the same to bribe the Army and Navy for their support.

Wu's Next Move

The future plan of Wu Pei-fu is now purely a matter of speculation, for Wu himself can hardly say what he will do. But judging from his manifestations and pronouncements at different times, it can be said with certainty that he is definitely against Chang Tso-lin. With Tuan Chi-jui, whose Anfu party Wu defeated in two civil wars, Wu has no particular sympathy, but as yet he has not announced his aversion. About Feng Yu-hsiang, Wu certainly still entertains the bitterest enmity, and will only call him a friend again when he can make use of Feng's position of advantage in the north. Wu has from time to time made a few statements proposing a renewal of friendship with Feng, but it can safely be concluded that that was done only as a means to an end. Several responsible secretaries of Wu have declared on different occasions, that there has been no direct communication between Wu and Feng, and that all efforts to bring about friendly connections between them have been made only by their subordinates. The reason for this is that both Feng and Wu do not choose to commit themselves on a friendly basis too soon, so that when the time demands they may call each other traitor again.

There seems to be on record already one vital point of disagreement between Feng Yu-hsiang and Wu Pei-fu in that Feng is backed by Russian Communists, while Wu has told practically every one of his interviewers that he would never tolerate Communism or Bolshevism no matter what happens to him. In fact the adverse position which Wu has taken against Bolshevism is such that he can hardly find an excuse for changing it. Again, it has repeatedly been pointed out by Wu's secretaries since Feng Yu-hsiang's recent ascendancy to power in Peking, that Wu will not agree to the organization of a Commission government as porposed by Feng Yu-hsiang. Although Wu has as yet

reserved his criticism against the inception of Bolshevism in China through Feng's relations with the Soviet, he already has a stone in his pocket with which he can hit Feng any time when such hitting will help his own cause. It is interesting to note, however, that Marshal Wu's headquarters in Hankow has recently been frequented by several Russians, and their visits not even known to the press in Hankow, not to say the mission of their visit. This tends to show, if we are to believe outward signs, that Wu is now standing on a perplexing cross-road, and the course which he will take from this point will determine to a great extent the future march of events in China.

Is Silent As To Government Reorganization

While Wu opposes the proposed Commission government in Peking, he himself has at present nothing to propose respecting the organization of government in China. Numerous plans have been submitted to him for consideration by various politicians all over the country, but he has withheld his comment on any of them. It is expected that he will make public what his ideas are, but Wu seems to be less worried about plans and proposals than he is with the question as to who will control the future government. He is doing his utmost to make this influence respected by the new makers of government in Peking, so that he can assured of his pound of flesh.

The second matter that now engages Wu's attention is that of money-raising. In this he is practically "scraping the earth" to make money, as the Chinese say. Every conceivable means of extortion has been resorted to with success, and not satisfied with the few millions demanded from the Chambers of Commerce, the Salt Merchants Association, the Bankers Associations and the Bank of China in particular, and the various local offices, he has ordered the issue of $20,000,000 military notes which are now being forced on the people at the point of the bayonet. The notes, printed in Hankow, are styled like bank notes, and are issued in the denominations of $1, $5 and $10. A list of honey-worded regulations has been issued to the people, telling them that the notes will not cause any panic in the financial market, but on the contrary will help stabilize local stringency. The regulations further say that the notes are secured on (a) the government Paper Mill (belonging to the Ministry of Finance), (b) all the Hankow real estate property owned by the Ministry of Communications (most of which if not all has been mortgaged previously), (c) the land and building of the Peking-Hankow railway in Hankow, (most of the land has been previously mortgaged) and (d) all the other fixed assets belonging to the Chinese government, (no itemized list has been given). These properties are valued at $30,000,000. But by far the most interesting article of the set of regulations is the personal order of Marshal Wu Pei-fu that any person who should dare to reject or dishonor the notes shall be liable to severe punishment according to martial law. All opposition from the people in Hankow is silenced by military intimidation.

Now, the above notes are in entity and in principle the same as those floated by Chang Tso-lin in the Three Eastern Provinces, which are called "Feng Piao," or Fengtien Notes. In this connection, it will not be out of place to quote here a part of the telegram of denunciation which Wu issued aganist Chang Tso-lin upon his arrival in Hankow. Part of that telegram says:—"Since I retired, however, the Fengtien troops during the past year encroached farther and farther into the hinterland, and official corruption has increased infinitely. The striving for a livelihood of the common people has become more and more difficult. The Fengtien troops only persecute the people and endanger the nation through their wrong-doings.....I must save the country and attack the traitors." If one interprets the above telegram in the light of the "right-doings" of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the absurdity is apparent. Truly the military leaders in China, in their assertions, are as benevolent as the Living Buddha, while in their actions, they are one and all revoltingly notorious.

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A Survey of the Silk Industry of Central China

The following is the first instalment of a survey of the silk industry in Central China undertaken by the Shanghai International Testing House under the auspices of the Silk Association of America.

SERICULTURALLY, China can be roughly divided into four sections, South, North, West and Central. On account of the difference in climate and nature of soil, each section produces its distinctive kind of raw silk. South China has its center at Canton, and produces the soft-natured silk popularly known as Canton silk. The North China section includes the Province of Shantung and Manchuria, with Tussah as its principal silk product. Szechuen is the chief province of Western China, where the silk produced is of yellow color. Central China consists of the three provinces, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei of the Lower Yangtse Valley, and its products are known as "China Silks" and Tsatlee Rereels. The importance of Central China can best be seen by the following table of cocoon production in China (excluding Tussah Cocoons) estimated by the expert sericulturalists.

Name of Province	Piculs of Fresh Cocoons	% of Total
Kiangsu	350,000	10.5
Chekiang	1,000.000	30.0
Anhwei	30,000	0.9
Hupeh	100,000	3.0
Hunan	20,000	0.6
Szechuen	600,000	18.1
Shantung	60,000	1.8
Honan	100,000	3.0
Kwangtung	1,000,000	30.0
Others	70,000	2.1
	3,330,000	100.0

Of the total annual amount of 3,330,000 piculs of fresh cocoons, 1,380,000 piculs or 41 per cent is produced in Central China.

The silk industry of Central China under investigation can again be divided into seven primary producing districts, according to geographical distribution; three in Kiangsu Province, three in Chekiang Province and one in Anhwei Province. Not all the territory in the three provinces is suitable for sericulture. Sericulture in a vast area is centered around the Tai Ho Lake region. In an area of 100 square miles surrounding the lake, mulberry plantations are very prosperous investments. Shanghai is the steam filature and export center of Central China.

The Wusih-Changchow district lies to the North and West of the Tai Ho Lake and extends northward to the Yangtse River and westward to the border of Anhwei Province. This is the most prosperous sericultural district of Kiangsu Province. The Soochow district which is located East of the Wusih and Tai Ho Lake region extends southward to the borders of Chekiang Province. The area North of the Yangtse River is known as the Northern Kiangsu sericulture district. It also includes the cities of Nanking and Chekiang.

The Tsatlee district of Chekiang Province is situated south of the Tai Ho Lake opposite the city of Wusih. It is bounded on the west by Anhwei Province and on the East and South by the Hangchow district. The Hangchow-Kashing district extends from the southern border of Kiangsu Province southward to Hangchow Bay. The Shaoshing district is located in the Tsao-O-Kiang River valley, south of Hangchow Bay and is the southernmost district which this survey covers. Sericulture in past years has not been very extensive in Anhwei Province. As the silk and cocoon production is rather small, the Province is treated as one district.

The position of the different districts in the silk industry of Central China is brought out in the following table of cocoon and native silk production.

Name of District	Cocoons for Filature, Piculs dry	Native reeled in piculs for home consumption and for export as re-reels and white silks
KIANGSU		
Wusih	55,000	—
Changchow	30,000	—
Soochow	15,000	3,000
Northern Kiangsu	11,000	2,000
	111,000	5,000
CHEKIANG		
Hangchow and Kashing	30 000	20,000
Tsatlee	10,000	35,000
Shaoshing	25,000	5,000
	65,000	60,000
ANHWEI	4,000	1,000
	180,000	
Grand Total		66,000
Cocoons converted into silk		36,000
Grand Total in piculs of silk		102,000

Rearing of Silkworms

In Central China there is only one principal crop of cocoons, the Spring crop. The Summer crop is very insignificant due to the weather conditions and the interference of the farmers' main agricultural undertaking—rice planting. The rearing of silkworms in the Spring usually starts the middle of April in Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces, though the season is usually two weeks earlier in the southern districts of Chekiang.

The silkworms are of univoltine species, moulting four times and producing cocoons of white color, varying in shade and size. The worms of the Summer crop, however, are of bivoltine type which moult only three times. The different types of worms are generally known after the place of origin, like Yuhang, Tsukwei, Sin Yuen and Wusih. The leaves of the domestic mulberry trees are their only food.

The methods of silkworm rearing practiced by the farmers at present in Central China do not differ much from those of the olden times. Modern scientific influence of sericulture has not yet reached the mass of the sericultural farmers. The rearing is, as a rule, the duty of the wives and daughters of the farmers, who take the opportunity to earn extra money. Each family rears as many worms as their labor and space in the house will permit. Hiring outside labor for this purpose is seldom done by the average farmer. The only exception is the request for short periods to help from the neighbors during the last few days of the rearing season.

The silkworn rearing season usually lasts for one month and a half from the hatching of the eggs to the subsequent laying of eggs by the moths. The feeding season generally takes 28 days, though it varies somewhat from 25 to 33 days according to the type of worms and the weather conditions. The average life cycle in days of the two types of silkworms, Tsu Kwei and Sin Yuen, reared mostly in Central China is shown in the following table.

Stages	Hatching	I	II	III	IV	V	Total	Spinning	Cocoon	Moth
Feeding		4½	2½	3	3½	8				
Sleeping		1½	1½	2	2½					
Total	8	6	2	5	6	8	29	5	11	3

Grand Total 56 days

To feed and take care of the silkworms during the early stages does not require much labor or effort. The worms are small, occupy little space and consume a small amount of leaves. But the worms grow rapidly especially during the last stage. During the 30 days of the life of the average silkworm it increases its weight about 10,000 times. The number of feedings for the worms during the day varies according to the age of the worms. The small worms are fed at frequent intervals usually eigh times a day and the older worms five times a day during the fifth stage.

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The space occupied by the silkworms also increases as the worms grow, from 10 square feet for one ounce (Chinese) of small worms to 800 square feet at maturity.

The last stage of silkworm rearing is the key stage of the success of the farmer's enterprise in silkworm rearing. The failure of the crop during the early stages would not cause much loss, while the death of the worms during or at the end of the fifth stage would include the loss of the leaves eaten, and labor spent previously. The silkworm diseases, however, usually appear or cause contamination during the last stage, just about the time of the spinning of the cocoons. The amount of cocoons produced from one ounce of small worms reared, vary from a total loss, in case the crop is taken by disease, to 25 catties, the highest yield securable in China under the most favorable conditions. The successful crops of sericultural organizations are usually about twenty catties, while the farmers obtain fifteen catties or less.

The farmers can dispose of the cocoons by selling them to the cocoon hongs in their neighborhood by reelng the cocoons into silk in their homes, or by letting the moths emerge and then producing egg sheets.

In the question of egg sheets in Central China, conditions vary from district to district. In certain sections, sericultural farmers do not produce any eggs themselves, while in certain localities sericultural farmers do nothing but produce egg sheets. Between these two extremes there are farmers who produce their own egg sheets for the following year's crop, and there are farmers who retain half of their cocoon crop for egg production, and half for cocoon or silk production.

The main cause of the failure of the farmer's cocoon crops is the use of native eggs which are not microscopically examined and which are usually from 75 per cent to 95 per cent diseased. These often cause epidemics in the sericultural district. The amount of disease free eggs produced in Central China is still insignificant compared to the native egg production. Their general use may not be expected in the near future, on account of the reluctancy on the part of the farmers to change from ancient to modern practices. They are accustomed to the native sheets of square or oblong size, completely covered with eggs. The small sized, disease free egg sheets, with only a few scattered egg circles, look entirely too expensive and modern to the native farmers, to have their complete support and confidence.

It is interesting to note, however, that in pushing the sale of egg sheets, the price element does not play the all important part as in most other commodities. The ordinary farmer will not take even free of charge the egg sheets, of which he is supicious, or which he has tried before and found to be poor. At the same time he will pay the necessary price for the kind of sheets in which he has confidence, and which he uses year after year with success. The cost of of egg sheets amounts to only a very small percentage of the expenses in rearing silkworms, and an additional cost for good egg sheets can be easily offset by the higher yield obtained. Therefore when the farmers know the quality of the egg sheets, there have been occasion when they have paid $5.00 for 100 layings of disease free egg, as happened recently in the Tsingza district. The main point is that they want to be sure that the egg sheets are good. This is also the reason why the farmers at Wusih and other places prefer to prepare the egg sheets from their own stock if they have a good crop. When they have a bad crop, they buy egg sheets from outside sources.

(*To Be Continued Next Week*)

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35-052

China A Growing Market For Iron and Steel

IN recent years China has been consuming increasingly large amounts of foreign iron and steel despite unsettled political and economic conditions. Taking the average importation of the principal commodities for the last four pre-war years, approximately 182,700 gross tons per annum, and that for the latest four postwar years (1921 through 1924), approximately 323,500 tons per annum, an increased consumption of 77 per cent is noted. The products which show the greatest gains are bars, rails, tin plate, sheets and plates, plate cuttings, pipes and tubes, galvanized wire, and nails and rivets.

1924 Imports Show Large Increase

A total of 547,706 tons of foreign-made iron and steel entered China in 1924, according to official trade statistics of the various Chinese ports. This compares with 347,064 tons in 1923, 375,500 tons in 1922, 292,701 tons in 1921, 397,350 tons in 1920, 345,780 tons in 1919, 261,252 tons in 1913, and 198,872 tons in 1912.

Details of the importation of iron and steel into China in the pre-war years 1913 and the past five years are presented in the following table:

Imports of iron and steel into China
(In gross tons)

Articles	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Pig iron and kentledge	7,900	10,975	2,196	4,900	3,960	6,260
Scrap and old steel	42,900	57,100	28,250	63,000	41,000	48,000
Iron and mild steel bars	35,400	80,000	41,700	55,900	69,300	115,300
Mild steel hoops	5,480	7,345	2,420	3,695	6,175	8,460
Galvanized sheets	13,500	15,750	9,100	19,300	18,700	19,600
Tin plate	21,640	36,050	24,800	15,800	31,100	53,600
Iron and mild steel sheets and plates	21,340	40,900	21,300	30,400	28,200	44,600
Plate cuttings	21,400	29,800	18,450	36,150	23,700	38,750
Angles and tees	(1)	9,600	6,850	7,120	8,240	13,850
I beams	(1)	1,460	2,940	3,660	3,565	4,950
Rails	17,850	18,480	64,200	43,850	23,300	55 500
Pipes and tubes	3,865	15,000	14,500	13,270	15,470	16,450
Wire shorts and cobbles	20,300	21,850	10,380	22,950	24,050	28,500
Plain wire	3,640	4,140	1 870	3,250	1,810	2,600
Galvanized wire	3,927	4,900	4,680	5,180	5,220	9,030
Nail rods	7,330	640	705	580	524	631
Nails and rivets	19,630	21,200	15,220	23,700	17,320	39,700
Bamboo steel bars, etc	8,300	8,100	4,900	4,315	6,480	8 625
Miscellaneous	6,850	14,060	18,240	18,480,	17,950	33,300
Total	261,252	397,350	292,701	375,500	347,064	457,706
Not shown separately.						

American Share in Trade Declines

Statistics for the countries of origin of the 1924 imports have not yet been made available. The United States supplied 17.8 per cent of the Chinese receipts of the more important foreign iron and steel products during 1923. Although twice the weight of the American goods shipped to China in pre-war years, the share of the United States in the 1923 trade was proportionately about the same as in 1912 and about 6 per cent better than in 1913. In 1919 and 1920 American producers had led in the Chinese field, accounting for 45 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively, of the total importation. The proportion of takings of American iron and steel dropped to 40 per cent in 1921 and 30 per cent in 1922. In the four years immediately following the war the United States was first in the market, but before the war it had been surpassed by both the United Kingdom and Hongkong.

The proportion of the entire exportation of iron and steel from the United States in 1923 which went to China was 2.6 per cent or 52,327 gross tons. Statistics compiled by the United States customs offices show that in 1924 the shipments to China aggregated 57,126 gross tons, or 3.1 per cent of the total export trade of the year.

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Belgian and British Goods Now Outrank American Products

In 1923, Belgium as well as the United Kingdom exceeded the United States in the sale of iron and steel to China, Belgian contributions amounting to nearly 20 per cent of the entire importation. Hongkong with 13 per cent, Japan with nearly 10 per cent, and Germany with nearly 7 per cent were the next largest sources of supply.

By 1922 Belgian competition had become formidable, and now has regained its commanding position in the Chinese importation of iron and mild-steel bars; in 1923 Belgium supplied nearly one-half of the entire receipts. Between one-fifth and one-sixth of the imports were credited to Hongkong. The United States was next in order, and considerable tonnages were received from Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

British Control Hoop Trade—United States Leads in Rails

Over two-thirds of the 1923 trade in mild-steel hoops was conducted by British exporters. The United States has been losing ground in this particular line, the 1923 shipments having amounted to only 411 tons, which is slightly under the pre-war level. In 1919, 1920, and 1921 American concerns accounted for an average of 1,800 tons per annum.

The United States has been preeminent in the trade in steel rails, exporting to China 13,270 tons in 1923, 20,100 tons in 1922, 50,550 tons in 1921, 7,610 tons in 1920, 43,500 tons in 1919, 7,165 tons in 1913, but only 6 tons in 1912. With the exception of 1912, the American product was far in advance of other competitors; in 1912 Russia led in the trade.

Bulk of Sheets and Plates Supplied by the United Kingdom

More than one-half of the tin plates imported into China in 1923 were of British manufacture and about one-fourth were from the United States. The major part of the remaining shipment were through Hongkong. The United Kingdom also accounted for one-half of the Chinese takings of plate cuttings, one-fourth of which was credited to Hongkong and the other fourth was divided among several countries. The United States was the outstanding source of plate cuttings in 1922 and also in 1920.

The United Kingdom supplied over two-thirds of the galvanized sheets received in China in 1923, or 13,400 tons. Japan and the United States divided the bulk of the remainder.

The United Kingdom and Belgium were the chief contestants for the business in iron and mild steel sheets and plates, the former having shipped 7,500 tons and the latter 7,940 tons in 1923. Japan with 4,660 tons, Germany with 3,515 tons, Hongkong with 3,015 tons, and the United States with 1,014 tons, accounted for nearly all of the remaining tonnage. British merchants have been consistent for a number of years in keeping about one-fourth of the Chinese trade in these sheets and plates. On the other hand, the American product has not maintained its position; in 1919 and 1920 the United States was the leading supplier.

U. S. Gaining in Pipe and Tube Trade

Of 15,470 tons of pipes and tubes imported into China in 1923, 5,170 tons came from Japan, 4,720 tons from the United States, and 4,175 tons from the United Kingdom. The position of the United States with reference to this product has been much improved, compared with pre-war years. Belgian producers, who had accounted for fairly heavy tonnages in 1921 and 1922, shipped only 612 tons in 1923.

In the early postwar years Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada were the leading sources of the Chinese imports of angles, tees, and joists. Recently Belgium has occupied first place in this trade.

Sources of Wire and Nails

Nearly one-half of the 1923 imports of wire shorts and cobbles came from the United Kingdom. The United States, Belgium, and Germany accounted for most of the remainder. Germany, Hongkong, Japan, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the United States were all important sources of the galvanized and plain wire imports in 1923.

Germany, Belgium, and the United States each accounted for more than one-fifth of the Chinese imports of nails and rivets during 1923. Hongkong was next important, followed at a considerable distance by the United Kingdom and Japan.

Much of the pig iron and kentledge received in China came from Japan, which furnished 1,148 tons in 1923. The United Kingdom was the next largest supplier for that year, and Hongkong, Korea, and Russia were also prominent in the trade.—*Commerce Reports.*

News from South China

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has been broken up into two sections, one in Peking and another in Canton, both repudiating the authority of each other. To those who are watching the no dispute, it makes difference.

By order of the strike committee in Canton enforcing the boycott against the "imperialists", pickets will be stationed in 19 ports within Kwangtung to prevent communication between them and Hongkong and Macao. The ports where pickets will continue to watch include Swatow, Swabun, Aotau, Shumchun, Tungkun, Taiping, Shekki, Chinshan, Chanchuen, Taileung, Yunkie, Kweichow, Kongmoon, Toyshan, Kwanghoi, Yeungkong, Sutung, Luichow, Pakhoi. and Hoihou. The strength of the pickets in each station ranges form 12 to 104 men in accordance with the importance of the place. In certain ports, the pickets will be supplemented by patrol gunboats lent from the Red Navy.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Executive Commission of the Kuomintang in Canton, has been formally advised by the president of the District Trade Guilds of Hongkong that authorities of Hongkong have appointed four representatives, Messrs. D. G. M. Bernard, R. H. Kotewaly Chow Shou Son, and Sir Paul Chaterto arrange for the settlement of the difficulty which has for sometime prevented peaceful trade and traffic between the two ports. Mr. Kan Kum Shek of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company and Mr. Yeung Sai Ngam, a former finance Commissar of the Kuomintang, have been asked by the commercial circles and the official group respectively to further communicate with Hongkong regarding the opening of formal conversation, and the opinion is current that it will not be long when actual negotiation will be opened towards the expected settlement.

In view of the expected settlement of the difficulty between Canton and Hongkong, the foreign merchants in Shameen and the Chinese employes of this foreign concession have also taken steps to open preliminary conference towards the return to normal conditions.

The Kwangtung Branch of the Kuomintang has proposed to the Executive Commission in Canton to "nationalize" all endowments belonging to local communities for the purpose of encouraging education among the clansmen and use the proceeds to support provincial popular education. It has long been the practice of local villages and towns to set aside a part of their common property for conducting free schools or distributing the income as bonus to the youths of the community who have passed certain civil service examination and received a literary degree. The outward intention of the Kuomintangites is to popularize this sort of endowments. In certain communities like Tungkun and others where the local educational funds amount to millions upwards such a proposal as the Kuomintangites have suggested will be strongly opposed, it is expected, while the principle involved, some believe, is not altogether unwise, since state control of education has been in force, at least uominally, for sometime.

Canton has been advised that at the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Peking, November 23, it was resolved to break away from the Bolshevist party, to dissolve the present politial commission, to oust M. Borodin, and to remove the Kuomintang headquarters from Canton to Shanghai. The Shanghai members of the Kuomintang have been notified of the decision on the 24th, and the resolutions were published at Peking, November 25. To repudiate the resolutions passed at Peking, the Canton Kuomintangites questioning the validity of members of the Committee holding meetings away from the regular headquarters, a meeting was held in Canton on the 25th, those attending being Wang Ching-wei, Tom Ping Snan, Dr. C. C. Wu, and other Prominent leaders now active in Canton.

Eight of the 55 teachers and students captured by the anti-Christian Kuomintangites on October 21 from the Canton Middle School, Pui Ying, Fati, on the South-western side of the Canton Harbor, have been located at Lo-sha Village, and the Rad leaders in Canton will be asked to use their good office to urge their comrades to release them.

On December 10, 1925, the Macao Government will accept tenders by auction for the monopoly of the lotteries of *Pacapio* and *Sanpio* for the period from January 1, 1926, to December 31, 1928. There will be no up-set price of bidding, and the bidding will be verbal. The monopoly may provide $5,00,000 or more to the Portuguese Government annually. In Canton, the gamblers contribute to the war chest of the Kuomintang between $4,000 and $5,000 daily, aside from official gift or black-money to the Red leaders in charge of fiscal affairs.

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M. Manuel Ferreira da Rocha, now serving as a technical adviser to the Portuguese Delegation to the Tariff Conference at Peking, was on November 22 re-elected Member of Parliament from Macao to the House of Deputies at Lisbon.

The U.S.S. *Huron*, the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, accompanied by the U.S.S. *Alava*, from Shanghai, on their way to Manila, arrived at Hongkong, November 26, and a full exchange of naval salute took place. Admiral C. S. Williams, the Commander-in-Chief, made an official landing during the stay and paid visit to the government House, which was returned later by the governor, Mr. Cecil Clementi.

The European Y.M.C.A. of Hongkong opened its new building in Kowloon, November 26, the Governor, Mr. Cecil Clementi, formally unlocking the doors in the presence of leading officials and residents of the Colony. Mr. J. L. Mc Pherson, also in charge of the Chinese "Y", is the general secretary, and Mr. J. H. Hunt, secretary in charge.

Friday, November 27, was observed in Hongkong as a day of mourning for Her late Majesty Queen Alexandria of Great Britain. In addition to services in the St. John's Cathedral and Churches, the Parsee Community also held a service at their Church, where the head priest held a *Jasan* ceremony.

Captain Connolly has left Amoy for England to supervise the building of a new vessel for the Seang Line. The new vessel will have four masts, similar to the *Seang Bee*, but will be considerably larger, so as to cope with emigrant traffic. Emigrants seem prefer steamers with four "bamboos", it is said.

Mr. Herman C. E. Liu, secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, with office at Shanghai, has since November 27 been in Hongkong and Canton, in connection with the work of the Association.

Canton, November 28, 1925.

Business Opportunities

The following business inquiries have been received by the Trade Commissioner, United States Department of Commerce, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, from American business houses for the purposes indicated. Further information regarding them may be had on application to that office.

Veneer and Plywood Machinery: Manufacturers of veneer, plywood and clue room machinery are interested in the China market. Illustrated catalog on file.

Rotary Pumps: Manufacturers of rotary pumps wish to secure representative in China to import on own account.

Shoes: Manufacturers of well-known brand of men's and boy's shose wish to secure agent in China. Illustrated catalog, price list and terms on file at this office.

Rodio Apparatus: Manufacturers of radio apparatus wish to secure sales representative in China. Illustrated circular and price list on file.

Radio Sets and Accessories: Manufacturers of radio sets and accessories wish to secure representation in China.

Radio Sets: Manufacturers of radio Sets are interested in this market. Details on file at this office.

Radio Instruments: Manufacturers of long-distance radio instruments wish to make connections in Shanghai.

Hides and Skins: Brokers in hides and skins wish to make connections with shipper in China who is not represented in American market.

Automobile Accessories and Socket Wrenches: Manufacturers of medium priced, dependable line of automobile accessories and socket wrenches desire exclusive sales representative in this market. Illustrated catalog and price list on file.

Thermostatis Control for Ford Cars and Trucks: Manufacturers of thermostatis automatic carbureter control for Ford Cars and trucks desire distributors in China. Details on file.

"Auto Aids": Manufacturers of auto tops, leather dye, tire paints, engine enamels, etc. wish to make connections in China. Samples and details on file.

Electric Products: Manufacturers of silvered glass reflectors for show windows, wall cases, flood lighting, and general interior illumination desire agents in China. Illustrated catalog and catalog on file.

Ginseng: West Coast growers of ginseng wish to make connections in China.

Hosiery: Manufacturers of hosiory desire exclusive agent in Shanghai. Details on file.

Insulating Brick: West Coast firm wishes to export insulating brick, considered non-conductors of heat.

Carbon Black: New York firm wishes to secure agents in China for sale of carbon black.

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35-057

Men and Events

The Italian Opera Company, which has been entertaining Shanghai nightly at the Olympic, left Shanghai Tuesday for Columbo.

Mr. Graham H. Kemper, U. S. Consul at Yokohama, was one of the passengers on the *President Pierce*, returning from a holiday trip to Manila.

Mr. A. Abeling, representing the Worthington pump people, left Shanghai Thursday on the *President Pierce* for a business trip to Japan.

The Literary Department of the American Women's Club met on Friday, December 11, when the Reverend C. M. Drury gave an address on "The Life of Louis Pasteur."

Mr. E. P. Williams, Far Eastern representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Co., arrived in Shanghai Tuesday on the *President Pierce* from a periodical business trip to Singapore, S. S.

Mr. John R. Caldwell, former Japanese Secretary to the American Embassy at Tokyo, is reported to have recently been appointed Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department.

The American Women's Club Headquarters have been lent to the American Association of University Women on December 23 for the entertainment of poor children which this Association is planning.

Miss S. C. Kingsbury, chairman of the Dramatic Department of the American Women's Club will leave Shanghai on December 21 and return in March. No arrangements have yet been made to fill her place during her absence.

The Sino-Japanese trade returns for November show that imports totalled 24,569,000 yen and exports 51,990,000 yen, thus giving a total since January 1 of imports to the value of 252,000,000 yen and of exports to the value of 544,000,000 yen.

The Pan-Pacific Labor Conference will be opened in 1926 in Honolulu instead of in Sydney, as at first proposed. Representatives from Canada, South Africa, Singapore, India, the United States, the Philippines, Hawaii, China and Japan have been invited to attend.

The semi-annual payment on the Hukuang Railway Loan due in Peking on December 3 and abroad on December 15 is pronounced hopeless by the bankers, since the Ministry of Finance has flatly refused to attempt to make any payments without a loan from the Banks, which the latter would not consider.

According to a despatch from Chiago the director of the Chinese government Bureau of Economic Information has announced that proposals have been advanced for the holding of a World Press Conference in Peking in 1927. Leading editors in Honolulu—scene of the last such meeting—and elsewhere are supporting the proposal, he said.

The American Players are producing the four-act comedy, "The Traveling Salesman", at the Carlton Theater December 10, 11 and 12. The opening performance was well attended and the players acquited themselves to the delight of everybody. Mr. Walter Bratten, who was the salesman, again proved his natural ability along the humorous side of Life.

The disruption of the Mukden forces in connection with the rebellion by Kuo Sung-lin has had a demoralizaing effect on the financial world of North Manchuria. This development is proving a particularly hard blow to those Japanese exporters who had counted on getting a comfortable cotton yarn and cotton cloth business with Manchurian farmers whose purchasing power is going to be large within a short time in view of the peak season for the movement of kaoliang is approaching. Fengtien notes are officially quoted at 220 puan, but in actual trading few parties are willing to accept the currency even at below 300 puan. The note was down to the 200 puan mark at the end of October, but recovered to 160 yuan a while ago on the reports of peace being arranged between the Mukdenites and the Nationalists.

Mr. George G. Stroele, chief survey engineer of the Yangtze River Commission, has just returned from a trip of inspection of the Commission's work in the vicinity of Hankow. Investigations are now in progress for the improvement of the difficult crossing at Hankow which sometimes limits the draught of Shanghai-Hankow steamers in winter. He reports much interest manifested in flood prevention, and some good possibilities of construction work soon.

The Executive Board of the American Women's Club in response to various requests from outport clubs has had under consideration since early in August the matter of permitting other clubs to affiliate with its Shanghai organization. A special committee on affiliations was appointed, their report being submitted at the December first meeting. Lack of time for thorough considerative prevented this important matter coming up for discussion. It has been made a special order of business for the first meeting in January.

What is thought to have been an attempt by the Red faction of the government to do away with another of its political enemies was made on the Dollar Line liner *President Pierce* on Monday night, when a Cantonese boy on the ship shot and fatally wounded General Hong Shao-lin, anti-Red leader of the Kuomintang, and then committed suicide. The shooting occured when the *President Pierce* was about three hours out of Woosung. General Hong was taken to the General Hospital in Shanghai, where he died early Thursday morning.

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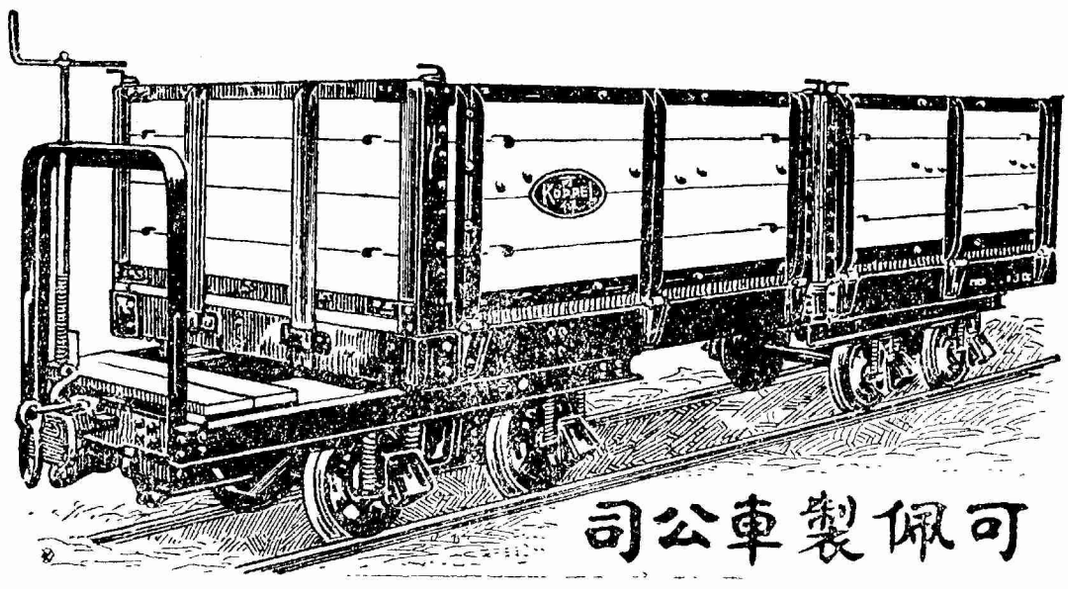

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The Week in the Far East

The apparent collapse of the Fengtien authority with Mukden threatened, Chang Tso-lin preparing to flee and Tuan Chi-jui ready to abdicate occupies the attention of the press during the week under review. The down-fall of a mighty, domineering personality as Chang Tso-lin is always fascinating history. The question at present is, what are his plans? Not a few observers will really be satisfied that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is a broken man while he still has his liberty in Mukden. He has been in tight corners before, and has always found some resource to rescue him. The story of his rise to power, of his relentless pursuit of dominion, speaks his character. It is said that no man since Yuan Shih-kai exibited such ability to rule men and bend them to his will. It is hard to conceive of this man signifying his intention to give up Mukden and many believe that other matters have had a great bearing on his policy. It is possible that Chang Tso-lin may still be able to formulate some sort of compromise that will perserve his career from the final humiliation of flight and temporary exile. The Chinese are naturally adapted and, we may say, irresistably inclined to compromise.

This turn of affairs in the realm of one of the most dominating figures that China ever has known requires some "back history" to explain. On the other hand, the reports have been scattered and for the most part, secondhand. What is actually happening in Manchuria and Peking is, for the most part, not published. "For at least six years he has dominated the field of Northern Chinese politics, he has unquestionably brought Manchuria to a high pitch of organization and development," states the *N. C. D. N.* (Shanghai), "and it appears grotesque that so much empire and might should go down under a single defeat." If it does, adds this paper, "then it will be found that other forces than of General Kuo Sun-ling have been at work to complete Marshal Chang's overthrow."

Military-Politics Behind Chang's Fall

As to how this situation came about a brief review of the military-politics of the last year, or rather from the retirement of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, is required. Since the retirement of Wu, Fengtien influence has been dominant, especially in the rich territory stretching from Mukden down the coast to Shanghai. Various Generals who participated in the defeat of the Chihli were rewarded by being made Tupans. It is interesting to note that General Kuo Sung-lin was the only one of Chang's lieutenants left without a tupanship, and he is the one who turned against his chief and is today advancing upon Mukden. When the May 30 incident happened, it furnished the enemies of Fengtien with an incentive to act, and, according to *The China Press* (Shanghai), "acting in accordance with a loose confederation composed of the Christian General, YuehWei-chun of Honan, Wu Pei-fu in Central China—Marshal Sun Shuan-fang of Chekiang mobilized his forces and launched his attack. Fengtien, realizing too late the weakness of its position, retreated and avoided a fight until Sun Chuan-fang reached the strategic point of Hsuchowfu near the border between Kiangsu and Shantung. Here Fengtien made a stand, but the former victorious Fengtien forces plus the Russian Whites, were defeated and Marshal Sun became the dominant power in the Lower Yangtsze region. Here the situation stood for several days while Yueh Wei-chun of Honan mobilized for the purpose of completing the job of driving Fengtien out of Shantung.

"While the military activities were taking place in northern Kiangsu, another and more deadly kind of activity was taking place in the North. The general political situation was dominated by three personalities, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. Both Chang and Wu desired and had to have the help of the Christian General. First Feng swayed toward Wu and then he suddenly switched and joined the Mukden militarist, but at a terrible price for Chang Tso-lin who was forced to withdraw his troops from the vicinity of the Capital and from the Peking-Hankow line. The Chinese newspapers here at Shanghai were skeptical of the highly-advertised "peace compact" between Feng and Wu, pointing to the fact that similar documents had been signed between Chekiang and Kiangsu, but which later had turned out to be the proverbial scraps of paper. And so turned out the agreement between Kalgan and Mukden, for as Honan continued to advance into Shantung regardless of the "peace treaty" the subordinates of Chang Tso-lin in Chihli and Shantung began to weaken. First, Li Ching-lin, Tupan of Chihlli became wobbly and then Kuo Sung-lin, who occupied the strategic position of guardian of the Great Wall, turned against his chief. The Fengtien commander in Shantung, Chang Chung-chang, was thus left in an isolated position and does not know which way to turn. With retreat to the

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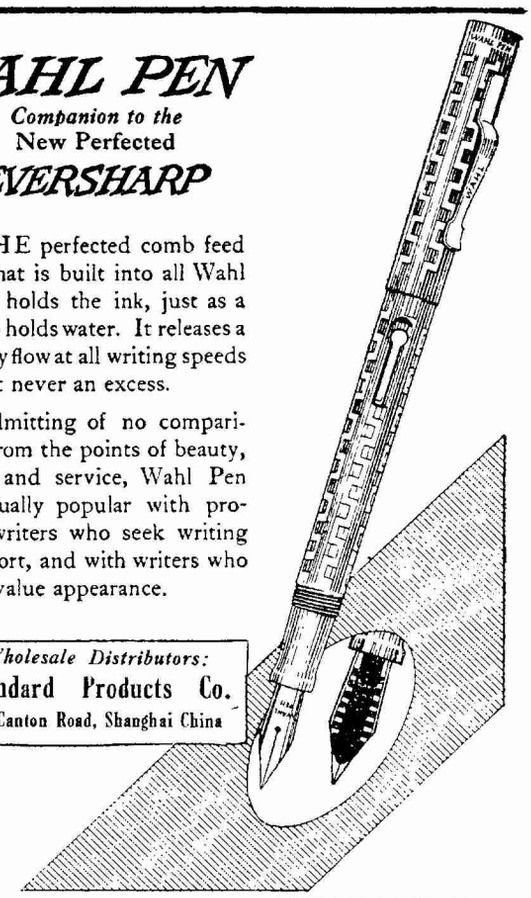

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Fighting To Hold Mukden

Marshal Chang Tso-lin as a young and ambitious officer—now threatened with defeat at hands of his own men.

north cut off, he may be forced to drop back to Tsingtao and Chefoo——hence the concentration of foreign gunboats in those waters in preparation for eventualities in case the retreat becomes a rout with consequent danger to foreign lives and property.

"So, with the usual reservation, that anything can happen now in Chinese politics, the situation stands today with the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang and his Kuominchun, or "National" army in the dominant position in North China. Yueh Wei-chun with his 300,000 troops in Honan is pretty certain to dominate Shantung and in the south we have our own Marshal Sun Chuan-fang as the controlling factor. How he will come out as dictator of Kiangsu and Chekiang still remains to be seen, but from present prospects he may become the next Wu Pei-fu of the Chihli party. Although it is too early to forecast what may happen in Manchuria, it seems that Kuo Sung-lin may be busy for a considerable time trying to make of himself a second Chang Tso-lin.

As for Feng Yu-hsiang, he has shown himself to be a most practical sort of militarist-politician despite the fact that he is supposed to devote a considerable portion of his time and energies to religious activities. His friends most strenuously maintain that his chief interest is peace, and it must be admitted that he has been most successful in his peaceful moves. Up to the present he has kept out of a fight and has made it pay for today he is the dominant power in the Capital and will dicate the new government which is to complete the Tariff Conference and dicker with the Powers on extraterritoriality. Whether Kuominchun and Chihli will be able to get along and cooperate or whether a new coalition will soon be formed against Feng on the grounds that he is a bolshevik and a communist remains to be seen, but for the present at least Kuominchun is the power to be reckoned with in future dealings of the Powers with China.

General Kuo Was a Professor

"General Kuo Sung-lin, whose *coup d'etat* was responsible for the overthrow of the Mukden Warlord is a native of Mukden," states *The China Press*, "and is about 40 years of age. He studied law in Japan and for a time after his return to China was editor of a newspaper in Mukden. Then he became a teacher in the Fengtien Military Acadamy in Mukden and it was there that he made the acquaintance of the son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Young Chang visited the school and after listening to a lecture by Kuo was so favorably impressed that he invited the professor to leave the institution and accept a command of a regiment in the Fengtien forces. In the fighting between Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu in 1921-22, Kuo was made a brigade commander and made a good record for stragedy, especially in the reorganization of Chang's defeated forces. In the civil war between Chang and Wu in the fall of 1924, Kuo commanded the 27th Fengtien Division and logically should have been given a Tupanship in view of the good fighting he did at Shanhaikwan. But young Chang would not release him from the command of the troops stationed at the strategic position at the Great Wall."

Although it is too early to predict just what are General Feng's plans, *Eastern News Agency* dispatches state that he is reported to have declared that he will support Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to the last and that full approval be given to the formation by Mr. Hsu Shih-yin of an interim Cabinet, and that from a standpoint of non-interference in politics, he (General Feng) abstains from expressing pros or cons relating to the revised organization of the Executive government. It is known that of the eight militarists whom Chief Executive Tuan Chi-jui had requested to send their representatives to Peking to a conference to discuss relief-measures, only three, Generals Feng Yu-hsiang, Yueh Wei-chun and Yeh Hsih-shan, have so far agreed to the proposal.

Japanese Army Warns Rival Commanders

The Japanese Kwangtung Army commander has communicated with the rival Chinese commanders in Manchuria, stating that if the fighting should jeopardise Japanese lives or property in the railway zone or adjacent districts, the Japanese troops may be constrained to act in spite of their intention to maintain a strict non-interference policy. Japanese papers in Tokyo are alarmed and declare that the situation is grave. The *Nichi Nichi* blames the government for not taking more definate steps from the outset of the trouble as it believes that the present situation could have been averted. The *Hochi* advises Japan not to worry as to who rules Manchuria provided her own interests are maintained. The *Chugai* is seriously concerned as it fears that Marshal Chang Tso-lin will attempt to recover his position later, thereby disturbing the peace of Manchuria and resulting in a constant menace to Japanese interests, which Japan would not be able to brook.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 7—The German Cabinet resigned after the signing of the Locarno Treaty——Sweden has given has adherence to the Washington Treaty on China——M. Briand's finance proposals including a loan of six miliard francs from the Banque of France have been passed by the Senate——Six American and Japanese men-of-war are now at Tsingtao where nervousness prevails.

December 8—Sharp fighting between Druses and the French forces is reported south of Damascus——A heavy loss is reported on the annual working of the U.S. Post office. U.S. Shipping Board request for a further subvention for the American Merchant Marine——New Taxes are reported as likely to be framed in France aggregating Frs. 8,000,000,000 annually——New York City population given as 9,900,000 ——Secretary of War Davis urges security of Panama Canal in his annual report——A daughter is born to the Crown princess of the Japanese Empire.

December 9—Proposals are being put before the U. S. Congress for considerable reduction in taxation——The opposition party in the French Chamber of Deputies has introduced another scheme of financial salvation——Paris is excited over the arrest of a young woman charged with espionage on French military secrets for a foreign Power ——Japan is strengthening her troops in Manchuria and may take action——Captain Allan Cobham, who is on a trans-African flight, arrives in Cairo——Mr. N. Longworth is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, U. S. Congress.

December 10—President Coolidge, in his annul message to Congress, said that the policy of the U.S. toward China was planned to meet China's national aspirations consistent with the interests of the various foreign nations involved; welcomed any scheme for the limitation of naval armament; urges reduction of armies.——The Irish Bill embodying the agreement which settled the boundry dispute has been read for the third time in the House of Commons——There is difficulty in the League of Nations in connection with the settlement of the Mosul trouble ——The Deutsche Asiatische Bank plans to reopen its branches in Shanghai, Hongkong, Tsingtao, Hankow, Titntsin and Peking——Switzerland proposes to abolish use of tourist passports——King George is to leave England for his yearly sea trip——Protection of foreigners in Mukden is being left to the Japanese.

New Book and Publications

Awakening of the East

The Political Awakening of the East: By George Matthew Dutcher; New York: The Abingdon Press; Price U. S. $2.00.

Mr. G. S. Bennett made a gift to the Wesleyan University of a fund the income from which should be used "in defraying the expenses of providing for visiting teachers, preachers and other speakers supplemental to the college faculty." The Committee in the academic year, 1921-22, selected the author of the book under review, who is Professor of History and a member of the University, to make a tour of Egypt and Asia and give the result of his observations in these lands in the form of lectures to the University.

During the fifteen months the author spent in The East he could make but superficial observations of the political situation there. But being a trained observer and student of history he has been successful in his task.

He found the situation in Egypt developing satisfactorily under King Fuad who is an able and far-sighted ruler. Despite the opposition of the fanatical orthodoxy which characterises Moslim countries, Egypt is moving toward democracy. The British have set an unique precedent in the history of the world by restoring freedom to a land entirely under their political domination. The author speaks eloquently of British far-sighted statesmanship.

The Indian government, according to the author's observations is progressive, and mindful of the needs of the people and the British are doing all they can to help the people to become good citizens. The cause of education is receiving due attention and every new step is forward. The author found however that the Indian government is neglecting the sanitation in the big cities like Bombay, Benaras and Calcutta.

Mahatma Gandhi is highly praised for his saintly character. "Gandhi insisted that the principles, which all religions teach, of the development of self-control, as the way to righteousness and salvation, were equally applicable in the larger sphere of the regulations of masses of peoples in social or political affairs." The author however doubted the wisdom of the non-cooperation scheme of the Mahatma. He is of the opinion that India still needs British control to harmonize the conflicting elements of religions and races.

China is in a state of transion and the people being intelligent will establish a good government. They must shake off their time-honored lethargy and face the problems confronting them boldly, instead of allowing themselves to be led by selfish militarists and inexperienced students.

The chapter on Japan is a brief history of modern Japan. Due praise is given to the artistic skill and cheerful tendency of the Japanese who have a glorious future. Democracy is making progress in Japan, according to the author.

In the Philippines the administration of General Wood is just and judicious. Osmin and his group are making a big noise for independence for which the country is not yet quite ready.

The most intersting and useful chapter in the book is on "Problems of Progress In Asia." The description of the conditions of peasant life in France in the eighteenth century, made familiar by Taine, might well apply with slight change to the peasant of China of the same date. What material progress the West has made since will be repeated in the East. Japan has already done so, and there is a general awakening all over Asia. The author is sure that the East of to-day is not the East of twenty years back. Everywhere there is a desire for new knowledge and fresh strength.

The dream of superiority of the white races is very harmful and full of great dangers. The author holds that in intelligence and general brain-power the Eastern peoples are in no way inferior to the Euro-Americans. He should have also mentioned that Asiatic womanhood is still untouched by the spirit of materialism and vanity, and that Western women have much to learn from their sisters of the East.

Though lacking in profoundity the book is useful and easy to read.

H. P. Shastri

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Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturito	Sale Price Dec. 3th	Sale Price Dec. 10th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Dec. 10th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101¼	101¼	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	92½	93½	8.20
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan.....	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	91	90⅞	7.25
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101½	101⅛	6.90
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1958	78	78⅛	7.85
Department of Seine S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 1, 1942	96½	96½	6.25
French Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1949	90	91	7.85
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	101¾	100⅜	6.95
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	100⅞	5.95
New York Steam Corp. Cum. Pref. $7 Stock...	7%	Stock	101½	101½	6.88
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	95⅜	94⅜	7.45
Portland Electric Power Co. 7% Cum. Prior Pref. Stock.....	7%	Stock	100	100	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80⅞	80⅝	4.96
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86	86¼	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	97¾	97⅝	7.25
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	95⅞	95¼	7.45
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	93	93	7.70
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	93¼	92⅞	6.50
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95⅞	96	6.40
Republic of Finland S. F. Loan.....	7	Mar. 1, 1950	96½	96⅜	7.35
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	96½	96½	6.25
Free City Danzig, Republic of Danzig.....	7½	Nov. 5. 1945	96¼	96¼	7.90

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These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

St. John's University Annual Published

The 1925 Johannean, the annual published by the students of St. John's University, is a commendable piece of work, both from a standpoint of attractiveness and of content. The make-up of the book, which contains some 300 pages, is similar to all university and college annuals. The art work is distinctive and the review of the school's activities, scholastic and athletic, is interesting and complete. The volume is dedicated to the Rev. M. H. Throop, M. A., acting dean of the School of Arts and Science and professor of English Literature. The 1925 Johnnean Board can feel justly proud of their record of the year's achievements of their school. It was printed by The Commercial Press, Ltd.

Col. Doores To States

Among the passengers disembarking from the *President Pierce* in Shanghai were Col. W. R. Doores, U.S.A., and family. The Colonel has just completed several years of foreign service in the Philippines as Harbor Defense Inspector and is now assigned to duty as executive of the 2nd Coast Artillery, with headquarters at Fort Totten, New York. After a short visit to China the Doores will go on to Japan and sail for America on the U.S. transport *Thomas* from Nagasaki.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 9, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's quotations for Bar Silver in London at 32 1/16d. for spot and 31 15/16d. forward are identical with those ruling this day last week, fluctuations have again been on a very small scale. Our official T/T rate on London was lowered to 3/1 1/4d on the 3rd instant and has remained at this figure ever since During the week there has been a fair demand for Gold remittance but very little genuine cover in the arm of Export Bills has been forthcoming. There have however been re-sales of Yen, weich have had the effect of keeping the market fairly steady. The following rates are available at the close:—T/T on London 3/1 5/16d. Dec./Jany, New York 76 and Yen 56¾.

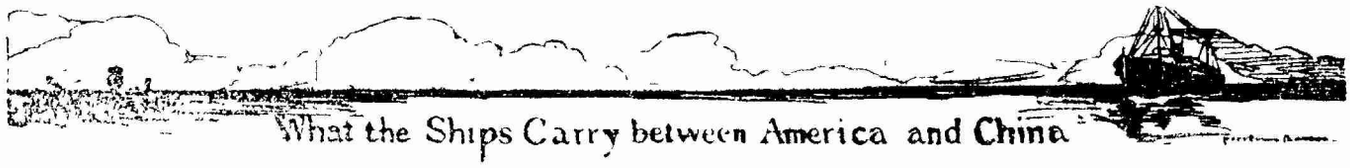
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 56,628,000 an increase of Tls. 487,000,
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 42,900,000 an increase of $ 960,000,
Estimated value Tls. 101 916.000 as against Tls. 87,561,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 3	Friday Dec 4	Sat'day Dec. 5	Monday Dec. 7	Turesday Dec. 8	Wednes. Dec. 9
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.390	3/1¼	3/1¼	3/1¼	3/1⅛	3/1¼	3/1¼
O/Dfits. ,,	—	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
T/T India	205.190	204½	204½	204½	204½	204½	204½
T/T France	1,900.800	1995	1985	1945	1945	1955	1995
T/T N. Y.	75.490	75¼	75¼	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
T/T Hong	77.160	77	76¾	76¾	76½	76¼	76⅛
T/T Japan	56.200	57¼	57	56¾	56¾	57¼	57
T/T Batavia	186.010	185	185	185	185	185	185
T/T Strats	75.640	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	75¾	75¾	75¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.485	3/2⅜	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2⅜	3/2⅛
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2⅛	3/2 5/16	3/2 5/16	3/2 5/16	3/2⅛	3/2 5/16
4m/s ,, D/A	3/2.855	3/2¼	3/2 7/16	3/2 7/16	3/2 7/16	3/2¼	3/2⅜
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,980.800	2075	2065	2025	2025	2035	2075
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.445	77⅛	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
4m s ,, Does	—	77½	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 9
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32	32 1/16	32 5/16	32⅛	32 1/16	32 1/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.69⅛	G.$. 69¼	G.$.69⅜	G.$.69⅜	G.$.69¼	G.$.69¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 278.0	Tls. 275.0	Tls. 277.00	Tls. 278.0	Tls. 277.50	Tls. 276.0
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.5875	72.5625	72.5625	72.425	72.425	72.4125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	5%	3½%	3%	4%	4%	3½%
*Closing Paice in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of distcount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 128.6
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 484⅞
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 5/16
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4⅜
,, 6 ,,	4½%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9 1/16



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds Bls.— Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., New. Customs Rate Tls. 1.15 equal Gold $1

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Apples, Fresh	,,	50
Beans	,,	9
Butter	,,	13
Canned Asparagus	,,	148
,, Fruits	,,	741
Cocoa, Prepared	,,	3
Dextrine	,,	34
Fruits, Dried	,,	161
,, Fresh	,,	63
Glass, Broken	,,	190
Glucose	,,	29
Grease	,,	111
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent	,,	2,939
Ink, Printing	,,	100
Lard, in Tins	,,	18
Leather, Kid	,,	1
,, Sold	,,	40
Macaroni	,,	32
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,095
Milk, Evaporated	,,	1,584
Nuts	,,	32
Oats	,,	34
Oranges, Fresh	,,	222
Paper Unclassed	,,	58
Packing Inder-rubber	,,	9
Prunts, Drice	,,	56
Raisins	,,	2,915
Sugar, Cube	,,	12
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	17,599
Paint, Enamel	,,	48
,, Unclassed	,,	105
Varnish	,,	264
Bedsteads	Pcs.	72
Lemons, Fresh	,,	71,100
Typewriters	,,	3
Shoes	Pairs	230
Canned Fine	Doz.	96
,, Fruits	,,	1,009
,, Meats	,,	176
,, Salmons	,,	392
,, Vegetable	,,	1,695
Cigarettes	Mille.	55,000
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	290,381
Gold Coins ($20)	,,	59,507
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,358,460

S. S. Heffron, November 10, from U. S. A.

Iron Hoop Ends	Pls.	467
Iron Plates, Old	,,	1,273
,, Naile, Wire	,,	282
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	837
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	2,682
Straw, Braid Fancy	,,	527
Carbon. Black	,,	527
Gum, Resin	,,	648
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,936
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,437

S. S. Steel Engineer, November 10, from U. S. A.

Iron Hoops	Pls.	336
Iron Sheets	,,	2,484
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated	,,	766
,, Plain	,,	3,454
Wire Shorts	,,	1,035
Steel Files Old	,,	423
Tinned Plates, plain	,,	4,741

S. S. West Faralon, November 11, from U. S. A.

Iron Cylindeas	Pcs.	40
Liquid Ghlorine	Pls.	45
Wax, Paraffin	,,	172
Gasolene, in	Galls.	99,940
Oil, Kerosene in Cases,	,,	109,420
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	,,	54,766
Oil, Unclassed	,,	600

S. S. Empress of Russia, Nov. 14,

To Seattle:

Tea, Black, Shanghai,	,,	1

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 420	Pls.	30,89

To Houston:

Hair, Human	,,	78

To Philadelphia:

Wool, Sheep's	,,	143

To Detroit:

Tea, Dust, other Ports	Pls.	1,803

To White Hall, N. Y.

Silk, Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced: Shanghai Bls. 4	Pls	12.06
Other Ports ,, 4	,,	12.16

To Winnipeg.

Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	155

To South Manchester.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls, 29	,,	93.84

To Boston:

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 18	Pls.	56.18
Other Ports, Bls. 49.	,,	155.96

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	4.97
White, other Ports, Bls. 720	Pls.	579.00
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 17	,,	16.56
Yellow other Ports Bls. 33	,,	33.20
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 36	,,	36.59
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Dupions: Shanghai Bls. 20	Pls.	20.00
Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 16	,,	50.19
Other Ports ,, 39	,,	129,00
Silk Piece Goods	,,	6.91
,, Pongees Shantung	,,	24.89
Bristles	,,	66
Hats, Fibre	Pcs.	300
Skin Jackets, Kid	,,	1,080
,, ,, Sheep	,,	276
Skins Doe	,,	7,244
,, Kid	,,	19,500
,, Lamb	,,	3,700

S. S. Africa Mara, Nov. 20.

To Seattle:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	20

To Cincinnati.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	180
,, Kiukiang	,,	13
Imperial Kiukiang	,,	16
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	355
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	154

To Kansas City:

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	589

To Bloomington:

Tea, Green: Gounpowder, Ningpo.	,,	103

To Tacoma.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	33

To St. Louismo.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	313

To Chicago

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	528

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 60	Pls.	61.03
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports Bls. 195	,,	193.04
White other Ports, Bls. 315	,,	252.00
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50	,,	50.95

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Since the issue of our last circular the cotton market developed a downward tendency in that prices receded Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 1.50 per picul and notwithstanding the decline there has been comparatively very little business done. The weakening tendency in the value of the local staple is most probably the resultant effect of the bearishness now being displayed in both Mid-Americans and Indians coupled with the meagre demands from local consumers.

Under the circumstances, very little can be said as to the future course of the market but judging by reports from America, India and Japan together with the conditions ruling locally, conservative operations, for the time being, are advisable.

Yarn:—The market has had a weak appearance during the past week, and without any great excitement prices were carried down Tls. 2.00 to Tls. 3.- from the level of a week ago. Business for export has been booked some 5000 to 6000 bales in all counts.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.47
,, -Middling last reported....10.79
Tone of market, *Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ...307
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....357
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..380
Tone of the market:—*Weak*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 20.85 Spot.
19.78 Jan.
19.73 Mar.
19.37 May.
19.02 July.
18.24 Oct.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot	Tls.	36.00
Shanghai, Nov	,,	34.50
M. Ginned, Nov./Dec	,,	35.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov	,,	35.00
Ningpo, Spot	,,	33.00

Tone of the market:—*Weak*.

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China Merchants Tob Co. — "Chung Hwa Studio"
Gande, Price Ltd. — Agfa Products.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

In the United States Court for China

PHILIP C. EASTWICK, Plaintiff. vs BEATRICE M. EASTWICK, Defendant. | Cause No. 2714 | Civil No. 1074 | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Beatrice E. Eastwick,

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, December 8, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

CHARLES A. ROBERTSON, Plaintiff. vs. VICTORINA ROBERTSON, Defendant. | Cause No. 2711 | Civil No. 1073 | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

VICTORINA ROBERTSON

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Dec. 3, 1925.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required